

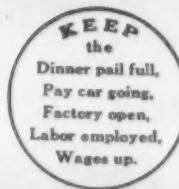


LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE

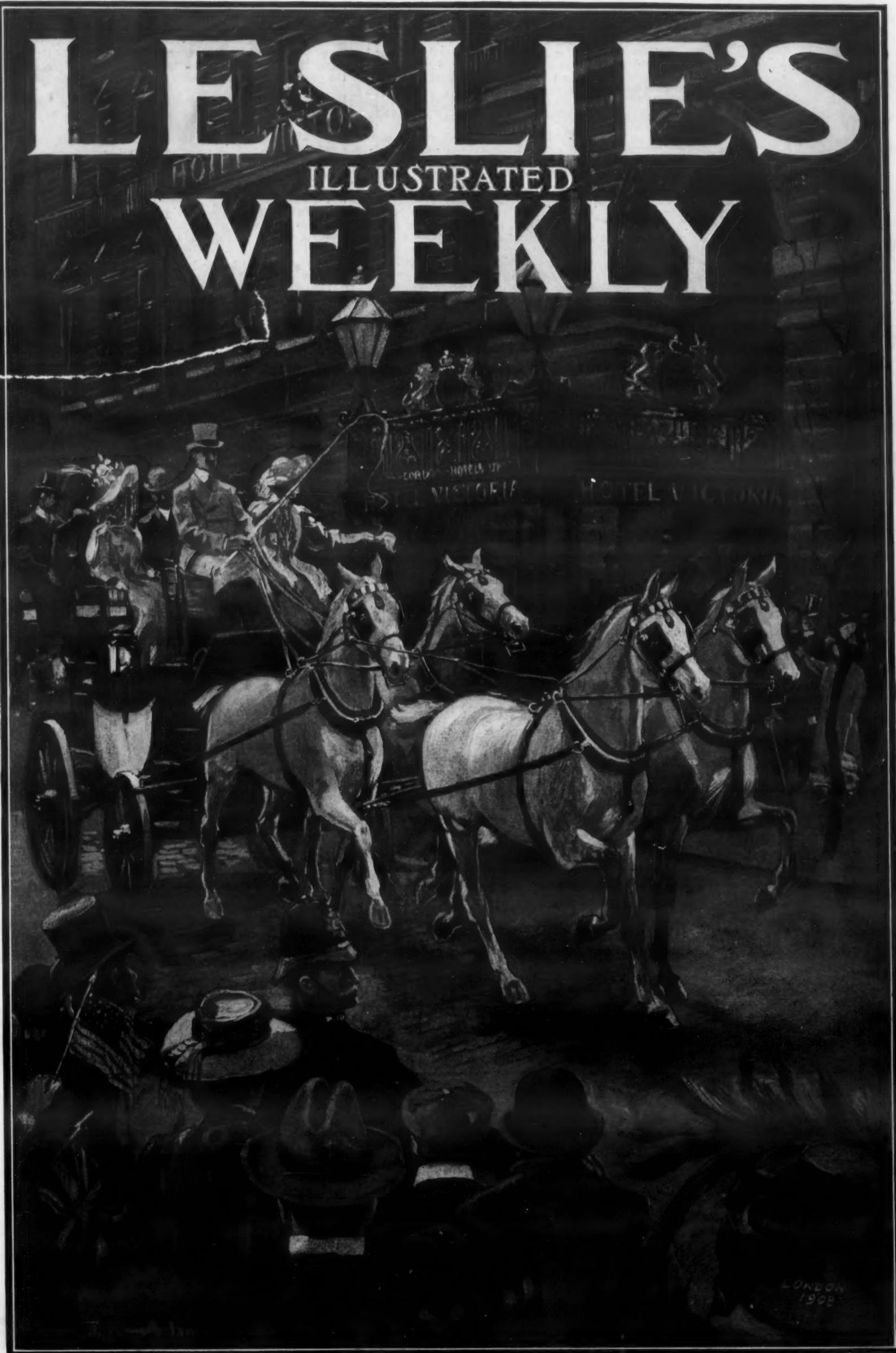
Vol. CVI. No. 2749

New York, May 14, 1908

Price 10 Cents



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Two Copies Reserved
MAY 13 1908
JAN 13 1908
CLASS XXX.
158500
COPY B.



THE CHARLES SCHWEINER PRESS.

COPYRIGHT, 1908, BY JUDGE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Vanderbilt's Coaching Creates a London Sensation.

ALFRED G. VANDERBILT, THE YOUNG NEW YORK MILLIONAIRE, IN HIS HANDSOME COACH "VENTURE," DRAWN BY HIS FAMOUS GRAYS, STARTING HIS RUN FROM LONDON TO BRIGHTON—ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS CHEER HIM ALL THE WAY.—Drawn for *Leslie's Weekly* by Sydney Adamson, of London.

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. CVI.

No. 2749

TEN CENTS PER COPY.

Published by the JUDGE COMPANY,
Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square.
Cable Address, "Judgar." Telephone, 6632 Madison Square.John A. Sleicher, President.
F. W. Schneider, Secretary. Arthur Terry, Treasurer.
Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square.Copyright, 1908, by Judge Company, Publishers.
Entered at the Post-Office at New York as Second-Class Mail Matter

Western Advertising Office,

1136-7 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.

EUROPEAN SALES - AGENTS: The International News Company,
Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England;
Saarbach's News Exchange, Mainz, Germany; and
Milan, Italy; Brentano's, Paris, France.Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, and in Hawaii,
Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa, and Mexico.
Subscriptions payable in advance by draft on New York, or by
express or postal order, not by local checks, which, under present
banking regulations of New York, are at a discount in that city.SUBSCRIPTION RATES—PREFERRED LIST, \$5.00 A YEAR. FOREIGN
COUNTRIES IN POSTAL UNION, \$5.50.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Parties representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S
WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This
will prevent imposition.The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just
cause for complaint of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for
any other reason.If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the pub-
lishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported
on postal card, or by letter.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Our circulation books are open for your inspection. Guar-
anteed average 100,000 copies weekly.

Thursday, May 14, 1908.

Pushing for Prosperity.

EVERY man, woman, and child in this country is sensible enough to think should get in line behind the movement of St. Louis business men to advance the cause of national prosperity. It has not been started a moment too soon. A year ago we were in the flood tide of prosperity. Railroads could not get sufficient cars to transport their freight, factories could not get sufficient help and were running day and night, prices were on a basis of profit, and everybody was willing to pay high prices because work was plentiful and wages at the record figure. Now nearly half a million cars are lying empty on the tracks, mills are closed or running half time, railroads are dismissing employés and discontinuing the work of extension and improvement wherever they can.

At the present rate of decrease the loss of the railroads this year will reach between \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000, half of this directly chargeable to oppressive legislation. Instead of increasing wages by \$75,000,000, as was done last year, the railroads will be obliged to reduce them by \$100,000,000 this year. Unless the situation changes quickly and radically, wages must be reduced all along the line on every railroad, by every industry, and in every store and shop. Does the farmer say that this is a matter of no consequence to him? Let him stop and think a moment. Who are his best customers? The working masses. When their wages are high and work plentiful, they are the best spenders in the nation. It is their money that buys the farmers' meats, the cheese, the butter and eggs, and the manufactured products of the grains. When work is slack and wages low, consumption of necessities diminishes and luxuries are given up.

The business men of the West, who have originated a "let us alone" movement, invite the people of the country, the manufacturers, the railroad men, the toilers of every class, to join in the procession and to demand that the barriers against prosperity be removed. These are the purposes they have in mind, according to Mr. E. C. Simmons, chairman of the executive committee of the newly formed National Prosperity Association:

Keep the dinner pail full.
Keep the pay car going.
Keep the factory busy.
Keep the workingmen employed.
Keep up the present wages.

How shall this be done? There is one way, and only one, and that is by getting together on a Prosperity Platform, with an organized force behind it, sufficiently strong to put an end to the destructive agitation against our industries and railroads by silver-tongued "trust-busters" and selfish demagogues and muck-rakers masquerading in the disguise of the "People's Friend." As President B. F. Yoakum, of the Rock Island Railroad, recently said: "The merchants and manufacturers should unite and demand of both the great political parties that they must cease further to menace the country's business interests. Let the central commercial cities of America demand that every man who will have anything to do with the selection of the presidential candidates have due warning of his fate should he continue to further place barriers in the way of honest commerce."

This is not only a business man's movement originating in St. Louis, but a general movement in which all the great cities of the country are, with one accord, hastening to participate. Behind it should be found in solid phalanx the toilers of the workshop, the store, the farm, and the factory all over the land. It is a

movement originated at the psychological moment. It should have its representatives massed in force at the Chicago and Denver national conventions, and its demands and purposes should be set forth with such emphasis that the platform-makers will not dare to ignore them.

The National Prosperity Association has the people of the country behind it. It has the power and the votes needed to make itself felt by both the great political parties.

Preserve the Nation's Resources.

THAT conference which, on President Roosevelt's call, will meet in the White House on May 13th, 14th, and 15th will be far more notable than any other event of its kind in the country's history. The Governors of the forty-six States and of all the Territories have accepted invitations to be present, and with them will be the members of each branch of Congress, of the Cabinet, and of the Supreme Court, as well as many prominent citizens in private life, and representatives of many national organizations interested in the subjects which will be discussed will also be there. "There is no other question now before the nation of equal gravity with the question of the conservation of our natural resources, and it is our plain duty to take inventory of these resources which have been handed down to us, to forecast the needs of the future, and so handle the great elements of our prosperity as not to destroy in advance all hope of the prosperity of our descendants." These words from the President's invitation sent out to the Governors and others sum up, with admirable precision and fullness, the objects of the meeting. It will be the first gathering of the kind in the country's annals, and will undoubtedly give an immediate impetus to the movement which has for its purpose the irrigation of the country's arid lands, the preservation of its forests from wanton destruction, and the improvement of its navigable rivers and its harbors.

In all these objects President Roosevelt has evinced a far greater and a far more intelligent interest than any one of his twenty-five predecessors. His national irrigation act of 1902; the protection which he has thrown around a portion of the forests on the public lands; his appeals to Congress for legislation which will enable the government to retain in its own possession the coal-, iron-, lead-, and zinc-producing lands on the government domain, and to lease them to persons who want to use them; and the Inland Waterway Commission, which he appointed a year ago to study up and report on the whole subject of irrigation, forest preservation, and the improvement and utilization of the country's great rivers, display an earnestness and a broadness in the consideration of these vast subjects which are receiving the nation's plaudits. His recent veto of a bill granting an extension of franchise to a company that sought to build a dam on one of the country's navigable rivers is a concrete illustration of his determination to keep, as far as practicable, the great sources of natural riches in the hands of the people, to be employed for the good of all of them and of their descendants.

Here is an immense field of usefulness which has been overlooked by all the country's Presidents down to the man who entered the White House nearly seven years ago. When every one of Theodore Roosevelt's mistakes between September 14th, 1901, and March 4th, 1909, are forgotten, his beneficent work in guarding the great natural elements of the country's wealth so that they can be utilized by generations yet to come will be remembered with gratitude by the American people of all sections and of all parties.

Quarter Century of a Great Newspaper.

UNDER several names the New York *World's* lineage can be traced back to 1812, and under the name of the *World* it has figured since 1860, while before as well as after that year many able and prominent men were associated with it. But the *World* whose reputation for great achievements in the journalistic field has traveled round the earth dates from May 10th, 1883. That was the day when Joseph Pulitzer bought the paper from Jay Gould and William Henry Hurlbert, and announced on its editorial page that from that time it would be "under different management—different in men, measures, and methods; different in purposes, policy, and principle; different in objects and interests; different in sympathies and convictions; different in head and heart."

At the time of his arrival in New York Mr. Pulitzer had had a successful career in St. Louis, where he made the *Post-Dispatch* one of the best newspapers in the West, as, under his ownership, it is still. It was in the broader field, however, which New York offered, and with the ample means which soon came under his command, that he made the name which placed him among the foremost journalists of the age in any land. In that first issue of the *World* under his management he said that there was room in New York for a newspaper that "will expose all fraud and sham, fight all public evils and abuses, that will serve and battle for the people with earnest sincerity."

In letter and in spirit this promise in the main has been kept. Nearly every worthy cause in the State and nation has had the *World* among its champions, and in some of them it took the leading part. To mention only one of its notable exploits, it has, though its leanings have been always toward the Democratic party, opposed Bryan from his advent as a free-silver leader in 1896 down to the various radical vagaries for which he stands at the present moment. If he should be defeated at Denver, a very large part of

the credit for that feat would be due to the able, courageous, and persistent fight which the *World* has waged against him.

In the meantime the *World* has revolutionized journalism in the United States. It has made newspapers in every great city of the country newer and brighter than they were previously. Its editorials have brevity, directness, point, and vigor. Being intellectually as well as morally honest, they are attractive and effective. Dealing, as they do, with questions which have a practical concern for everybody who reads and thinks, their example has made the editorial page of every great newspaper of the United States more informing and luminous than it was in the earlier days. On this big anniversary it gives LESLIE'S WEEKLY especial pleasure to say these things. In rounding out this quarter century of his management of the *World*, Mr. Pulitzer has the satisfaction of knowing that he has made his newspaper one of the great social forces of the country.

The Plain Truth.

THE Milwaukee *Journal's* celebration the other day of its silver jubilee calls the country's attention anew to an able and prominent Western newspaper and to an interesting and enterprising Western city. Like many other conspicuous newspapers, the *Journal* is independent in politics. It claims the largest circulation of any daily paper in its city. This is due to its enterprise in collecting news, to its taste in presenting it, and to the ability and fearlessness of its editorial comment thereon. There has been a drift toward independence among newspapers in the past twenty or thirty years, even among those which avowedly bear a party label. Many of the most successful and influential newspapers of the country work outside of party lines, and the number is increasing. The Milwaukee *Journal* is a fair example of this type. When that paper started in 1883 Milwaukee had a population of about 150,000. In 1908 its inhabitants do not fall far short of the 375,000 mark, if at all. In 1900 it stood fourteenth in rank among the country's cities, in point of population, but it has probably advanced two or three places since then. The constant growth of Milwaukee's greatest daily newspaper is reflected in the expansion of its city in population, wealth, and prestige among the country's industrial and social centers.

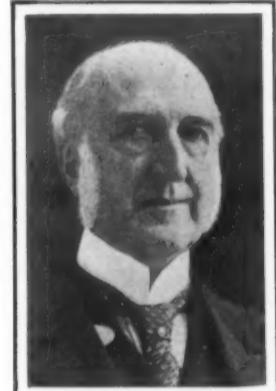
THE STATE of New York is on fire with enthusiasm over Governor Hughes's brilliant fight against the race-track gamblers. Wherever he goes to defend his position against his adversaries, he is received with such splendid demonstrations of popular approval that he must feel well satisfied as to the final outcome. The sentiment of the people is overwhelmingly with the Governor, and the few prominent Republicans who have thought otherwise are rapidly coming over to his side. At this critical juncture there should be no hesitation on the part of any Republican to get behind the Governor with all his might, for New York may prove to be the pivotal State in the approaching presidential election. In this connection the attitude of the Republicans in Congressman Fassett's district, in adopting a vigorous resolution in favor of the suppression of gambling, is of no little significance and is highly commendable. This action voices the sentiments of Mr. Fassett himself, and removes any doubt as to his good faith in advising Senator Cassidy to stand by the Governor on the race-track bill. As one of the strongest advocates of the nomination of Mr. Hughes for the governorship at the Saratoga convention, standing in line with President Roosevelt, Chairman Parsons, Congressman Dwight, and others, Mr. Fassett has every reason to uphold the Governor and to give him his strong and helpful support.

ONE OF the most important movements of the decade in this country is the effort to conserve in some way our national resources. It is no mere coincidence that the two men who have done most to bring about some effort in this direction are from New York State—President Roosevelt and Governor Hughes. In no State in the Union have the people been so robbed of the natural wealth which is their heritage. The harnessing of Niagara Falls, the seizing of water power throughout the Catskills and Adirondacks, and the almost wanton destruction of forests have been proportionately so great in New York and worked to the detriment of so vast a population, that no wonder its statesmen are schooled to a realization of the nation's criminal negligence. So successful has been the campaign of education conducted by our forestry department that already there is a popular understanding of the fact that the destruction of forests along our water-courses breeds floods as well as drought. It is but a step to the realization that if one community conserves the water-courses, it is unjust that a few private individuals in another community should own outright the water-power thus engendered. The nation has been profligate, squandering resources with no thought of to-morrow. Small groups of intelligent men have preached against this evil for several years, but the public either turned a deaf ear or were misled by the arguments of those whose interests opposed any growth of popular knowledge in this direction. It has remained for Governor Hughes and President Roosevelt, with all the fortunate power of their high positions to compel a hearing, really to arouse the public to a sense of what is going on. When in time we come, as we must, to take an intelligent national care of the nation's property, credit will be largely due to the efforts of these two men.

People Talked About

ALTHOUGH he was acquitted at the celebrated trial in Boise, Ida., of complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, William D. Haywood has lost his standing in the Western Federation of Miners. Soon after the trial he was superseded as secretary and treasurer of the organization, and was employed merely as a lecturer and organizer. Now he has been deprived of the latter office. Haywood has been active in preaching socialism, and this displeased the leaders of the federation. He was for a time spoken of as the probable candidate of the Socialists for President, but it is now said that empty honor will fall to Eugene Debs.

AMONG the most pleasing annual social events of the great metropolis is the dinner given by the Montauk Club, of Brooklyn, in honor of Senator Chauncey M. Depew's birthday. Lately Mr. Depew attained the age of seventy-four years, and the celebration of the occasion by the club was more than usually enjoyable. The Senator, who has completely recovered his health and is now hale and vigorous, was in excellent spirits, and made one of his regular old-time speeches, full of humor and eloquence, that charmed his hearers. He fully vindicated his claim to the title, "Grand Old Man of the Republican Party of New York." The Senator referred to the fact



HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
The youthful United States Senator from New York who recently celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday.

that for fifty years he had been active in political life, and expressed the opinion that this had been a great privilege. Speaking of his length of years and his continued youthfulness, he made the interesting announcement that he was now a vegetarian. Formerly, he said, he had been a victim of almost chronic rheumatism, but, since he had given up eating flesh and fowl and had restricted himself to a vegetable diet, he had been rid of that trouble. He said that he slept well, had a good digestion and a clarified vision, and declared that were it not for men's overeating, the hospital and the graveyard would be largely out of business. One who so exemplifies his own precepts is entitled to respect when he advises concerning matters of health.

DEVOTION to automobiling has seldom been carried to such an extreme as by Lieutenant Hans Koeppen of the German army. The lieutenant started in the New York-to-Paris race in a Protos car with two companions. Owing to disagreements, his associates withdrew and he rode on from Chicago alone. In Oregon the car broke down and had to be shipped by rail to Seattle. This put it out of the race. Although the officer sails with the other racers to Vladivostok, he goes merely as a tourist. In this enterprise the lieutenant has sunk his entire fortune.

AN ENVIALE record is being made by W. F. R. Mills, secretary of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and the Convention League, as a promoter of publicity for his city. A few years ago the citizens of Denver formed a league, the purpose of which was to attract to the city large numbers of important national conventions. Mr. Mills was employed as secretary and chief executive officer of the league. He has traveled upward of fifteen thousand miles to visit conventions and persuade them to select Denver as their next meeting-place, and the league under his management has secured, all told, one hundred and eighty conventions for that city, the chief of

these being the Democratic national convention, which will meet July 7th. Mr. Mills was engaged as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at the beginning of the present year. He was formerly in the newspaper business, and has applied the publicity methods learned in newspaper making to his work in attracting conventions to Denver. He is making it his particular care that all newspaper correspondents who are going to the Democratic national convention shall be comfortably housed. There will be more than five hundred newspaper men at the convention, and it will be Mr. Mills's special duty to see that all of them go away with an excellent impression of the city. He will probably be the busiest man in Colorado during the meeting of the convention, for on every side there will be demands for his services.

WONDERFULLY successful as the President of the United States has been, he has been outdone in one respect by his eldest son, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. The latter recently made a notable voyage



THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR., THE PRESIDENT'S SON, ABOUT TO START ON HIS RECENT PERILOUS BALLOON VOYAGE.
Left to right: Captain Fitzhugh Lee, Captain Chandler, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.—Copyright, 1908, by Clinedinst, Washington.

in a balloon, a feat and an experience which the President himself has never yet put to his credit. The trip in the air was sufficiently thrilling at the outset to satisfy even our adventurous chief magistrate. The balloon, which was in charge of Captain Charles De Forest Chandler, the balloon expert of the army signal corps, was, when released at Washington, caught up by a stiff breeze. The basket tripped over a number of telegraph and electric wires, and the balloon was hurled against a high embankment. Captain Chandler did not lose his presence of mind, but tossed out several sandbags, which caused the airship to shoot straight upward out of danger. The trip was quite a long one, the balloon landing safely four miles north of Delaware City, Del. A great crowd of society people at Washington watched the ascent. Mrs. Longworth, the President's elder daughter, was eager to accompany her brother in the balloon, but friends dissuaded her from doing so. Mr. Roosevelt, Jr., has already made his mark as a lover of the strenuous life. He has hunted big game, has been badly injured in football games, is a first-class and daring equestrian, and is likely now to become known as a sailor of the air.

WASHINGTON society was greatly interested recently to hear of the engagement of Miss Juliette Williams, daughter of Colonel John R. Williams, of the coast artillery, to Joseph Leiter, the well-known millionaire. Miss Williams is accounted one of the leading beauties of the national capital. She is talented, accomplished, and has taken a prominent part in social functions. Mr. Leiter is regarded as highly fortunate in winning a woman who is fit to grace the finest domestic establishment that immense riches can maintain. The young couple will probably be married next June, and the affair will doubtless be one of the most notable events of the season. Mr. Leiter is the son of the late L. Z. Leiter, the Chicago capitalist. He is a graduate of Harvard. The late



MISS JULIETTE WILLIAMS,
The Washington beauty whose engagement to millionaire Joseph Leiter has been announced.—Copyright, 1908, by Harris & Ewing.

Lady Curzon, of England, who queen it nobly when her husband was viceroy of India, was his sister, and another sister is the wife of a prominent member of the English aristocracy. Mr. Leiter, while he has figured to some extent in society, has been active and prominent in business in the West. At one time he bought wheat at the Chicago Board of Trade to such an extent that he was the largest holder of that grain in the history of the trade. He is officially connected with a number of important enterprises, one of his positions being that of president of a railway company. He is fond of outdoor life, his favorite recreations being fishing and hunting.

SOme ONE lately remarked that, next to being the President of the United States, he would like to be the head of the great Associated Press. This

was a tribute not merely to the power of the position referred to, but also to the man who fills it, since the head of such an organization must possess high ability, sound judgment, keen discrimination, and quick decision in a vast variety of matters. He must be capable of holding the balance exactly on the level, especially in regard to political news, and, besides being impartial in all respects, he must have in a high degree the knack of news discovery and news gathering. Such an official is Mr. Melville E. Stone, who for many years has been general manager of the Associated Press, directing the work of procuring news from all parts of the world for the hundreds of newspapers served by that noted organization. Under his administration the world's greatest news-gathering association has prospered and has served its clients so well that Mr. Stone has received a host of encomiums from editors and public men in this country and also from magnates abroad. Because of his remarkable success in carrying out the true principles of news gathering for the press, Mr. Stone is so highly esteemed that he could remain as general manager of the Associated Press for the rest of his life if he so wished. Mr. Stone is versatile. The souvenir booklet compiled by him for the recent joint dinner of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, at New York, was a thing of beauty which everybody praised.



MELVILLE E. STONE,
General manager of the Associated Press, and the foremost news gatherer of the world.
Gessford.

CURIOUS taste in the matter of names was that lately exhibited by an actress in Brooklyn, N. Y. Growing tired of being called Della O'Callahan, and being apparently unhopeful of an immediate change of cognomen through matrimony, she induced a judge to grant her the legal right to be known as Trixie Friganza. If this handicap proves heavy, it is of her own making.

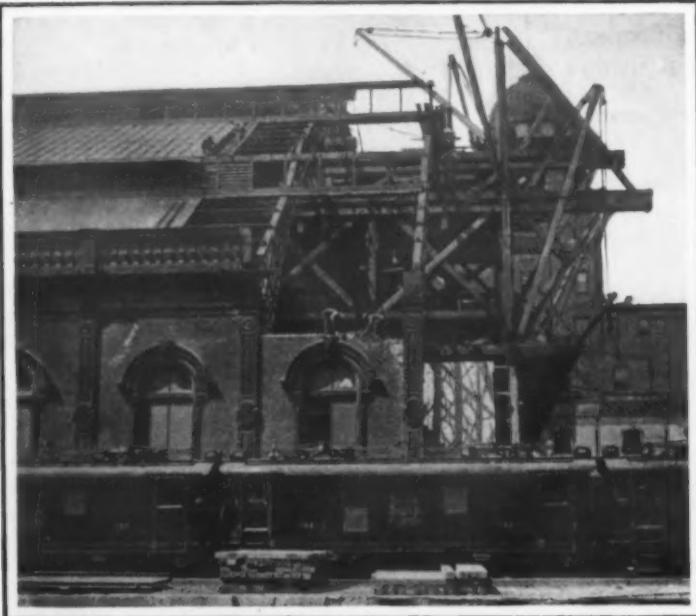
FOR AN artist of his age, George Davidson, only



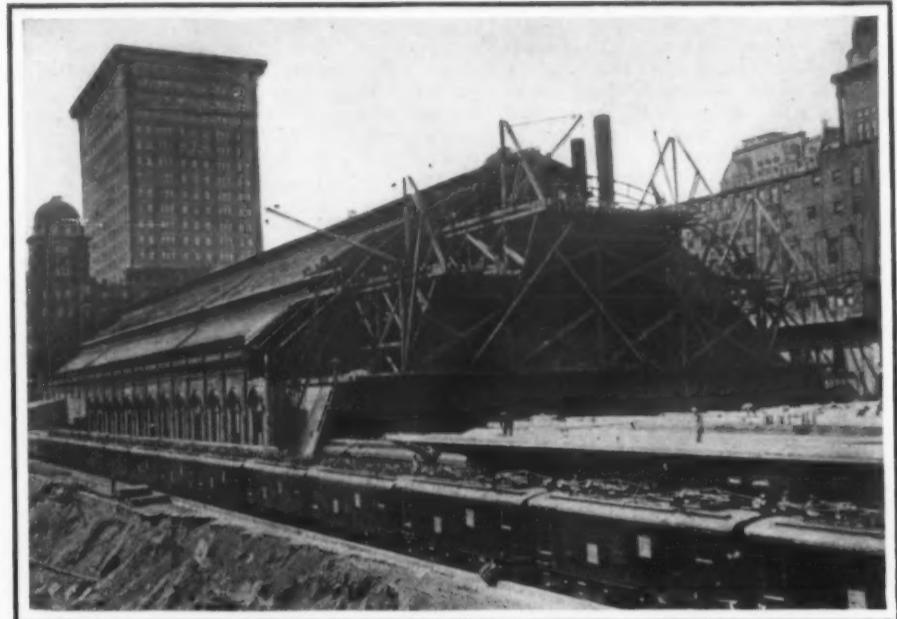
GEORGE DAVIDSON,
The nineteen-year-old artist whose first picture won a place in the National Academy exhibition.

nineteen years old, of New York, has received unexampled recognition. Recently, at the annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, a small landscape, entitled "Evening Shadows," was hung next to a large canvas by the eminent painter, John La Farge. The surprise was great when it was learned that the author of the former was a mere youth, who had never had much training and who had hitherto been unknown. Young Davidson is a native of Russia and was brought to this country when ten years old. After living for several years in Connecticut he went to New York, poor and without friends, and managed to secure a position in the shop of a crayon artist. There he swept floors, prepared easels, etc., and later drew backgrounds for crayon portraits. Every evening he went to his cheerless hall bedroom, and there worked hard late into the night, drawing and painting. Two years ago he was admitted to the night school at the National Academy of Design, and after that his progress was rapid. When he had produced his now widely known little sketch, he thought but poorly of it, and only on the advice of friends sent it to the exhibition. It was placed on its merits, for the hanging committee had no idea who Davidson was. This remarkable tribute to a foreign-born and poorly educated artist has inspired Davidson greatly, and he hopes yet to become a shining light in the world of art.

How the Grand Central Station Disappeared



A SIDE VIEW OF THE TRAIN SHED IN WHICH ABOUT HALF OF THE ORIGINAL STRUCTURE APPEARS.



A FRONT VIEW OF THE SHED SHOWING HOW A TEMPORARY FRAMEWORK ON WHEELS IS PUSHED UNDER THE ROOF.

THE Twentieth Century Limited, that each day pulls out of the Grand Central Station in New York City on its whirlwind trip to Chicago, is no bigger improvement over the first dinky little train that puffed up the Hudson River road than is the present method of tearing down the large train shed adjoining the station over the old way of demolishing buildings. Ordinarily it is easy enough to tear down a building; the hard part is to put one up. When, however, it becomes necessary to let trains arrive and depart at the same time the destruction is going on, the work of the destroyer is as hard as that of the builder. Usually in such cases a temporary framework is built the whole length of the building, and the removal begins at the roof and ends at the foundation. The New York Central adopted an entirely different and a unique course. It built a narrow strip of framework, the same shape as a cross-section of the shed, but just a little smaller. The framework was built on wheels placed on steel rails laid between every second pair of tracks.

Beginning at the north end of the shed, a section was removed and then the framework was run under the second section. When the second was removed, the framework was rolled under the third, and so on. In this way the work has been done so quietly that only the observing passengers among that great army that daily leaves New York noticed anything out of the ordinary.

Without seeing it, it is almost impossible to realize the size of this gigantic piece of framework which moves on wheels like the ordinary hand-car. Possibly it will help a little to say that twelve trains can run under it at the same time. But for the "skyscraper" hotel that rises behind it, the framework would be considered a large structure itself—as it really is. When one stands in the shed and looks at the countless beams fastened together with numberless bolts, then only can one fully realize how great have been the improvements in tearing down buildings. To many the destruction of the shed will be the disappearance of an old landmark.



TWO OF THE TRACKS ON WHICH THE HUGE FRAMEWORK MOVES.—*Photos by H. D. Blauvelt.*

A Lawyer for Ten Cents.

"IGNORANCE of the law excuses no one" for crimes committed, but it involves many innocent people in the tangles of legal procedure. For such primarily, among the poor of New York City, was founded the Legal Aid Society. Its attorneys exact the princely retaining-fee of ten cents, and litigants pay a commission of ten per cent. on all collections exceeding five dollars. It investigates many forms of abuse and oppression, and has in many cases put an end to the objectionable practices, either through the courts or the arousing of public opinion. It has, for example, exposed and corrected the abuses prevalent in connection with the arrest of persons who have involved themselves in debt under installment-sale contracts; it has procured legislation tending to prevent

extortion on the part of money-lenders; and it has instituted and assisted in the criminal prosecution of persons guilty of impositions and cruel practices upon seamen, and has secured Federal legislation for their better protection. It is now engaged in an attempt to prevent "loan sharks" from charging borrowers more than the legal rate of interest. Under the present law it is possible for a money-lender to exact almost any rate he pleases, so long as the security taken for the loan does not consist of "household furniture, sewing machines, plated or silverware in actual use, tools or implements of trade, wearing apparel or jewelry." But the greatest good done by the society, in the opinion of its directors, is the prevention of litigation in a majority of the cases brought to its notice, either by discouraging litigants who have no cause for action or adjusting disputes out of court through the advice and assistance of its attorneys.

Besides the main office at 239 Broadway, the society maintains five branches in the city. Applicants for legal advice await their turn on benches in the waiting-rooms attached to these offices, and state their cases to the attorneys of the society. The facts in the complaint are summarized on "case cards" and filed for reference.

The applications average eighty a day at all the offices. Last year sums aggregating \$90,286 were recovered for clients. Applications for advice to be sent by mail are also received from all parts of the country; 672 of them came last year. Since its foundation in 1876 the volume of the society's work has grown from 712 cases a year to 26,399. The first year's expenses were \$1,060; those of 1907 were \$38,000—all of which is contributed by private charity, except the sums realized by the retainers and the commissions on collections. Arthur von Briesen is president of the society; Merrill E. Gates, Jr., is its attorney-in-chief. Societies having a similar beneficent purpose have been established in a number of other cities, and these closely follow the methods of the New York organization. They also are doing a vast amount of good on this special line.



A CREW OF FAIR MAIDENS WHO FLUNG FLOWERS AT THE SAILORS.

THE FLORAL PARADE AT SANTA BARBARA, CAL., IN HONOR OF THE PACIFIC FLEET.—*M. E. Rafert.*



UNIQUE AND APPROPRIATE FLOAT—A BATTLESHIP MADE OF FLOWERS.

News Photo Prize Contest—Louisiana Wins the \$10 Prize

(SEE FOOT-NOTE.)



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) CHILDREN HONOR THEIR BENEFACTOR—PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS IN NEW ORLEANS LAYING TRIBUTES OF FLOWERS NEAR THE MONUMENT TO JOHN MC DONOUGH, WHO ENDOWED MOST OF THE CITY'S SCHOOLS.—A. V. Hall, Louisiana.



RUINED INTERIOR OF THE FREE ACADEMY AT UTICA, N. Y., RECENTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE, WITH A LOSS OF \$150,000.
Owen F. Scott, New York.



THOROUGH DESTRUCTION OF A FAST STOCK TRAIN WRECKED BY A WASHOUT AT DE WITT, IA.—TWO MEN WERE KILLED AND THE PROPERTY LOSS WAS LARGE.
John Bickert, Iowa.



AN ILL-FATED JAPANESE WARSHIP—TRAINING CRUISER "MATSUSHIMA," WHICH WAS SUNK AT MAKANG, PESCADORES ISLANDS, BY A MAGAZINE EXPLOSION, WITH A LOSS OF 240 MEN.—S. Harrison, Japan.



DYNAMITED HOUSE OF EX-SUPERVISOR JAMES L. GALLAGHER AT EAST OAKLAND, CAL.—GALLAGHER WAS A STAR WITNESS IN THE SAN FRANCISCO GRAFT INVESTIGATION.
Stewart Studio, California.



A BAD SMASH-UP ON THE QUEEN AND CRESCENT RAILROAD AT LUDLOW, KY.—RUNAWAY CARS COLLIDED WITH AN ENGINE AND THE LATTER RAN BACK AND CRASHED INTO ANOTHER LOCOMOTIVE.
J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.



A SOCIALIST MAY-DAY CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK—MEETING OF THOUSANDS OF SOCIALISTS IN UNION SQUARE, WITH HUNDREDS OF POLICE IN ATTENDANCE TO PREVENT DISORDER AND POSSIBLE BOMB-THROWING BY ANARCHISTS.—H. D. Blauvelt.

TEN DOLLARS FOR A SINGLE PHOTOGRAPH. Photographers, amateur or professional, this interests you. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will pay the sum of ten dollars every week throughout the year for the best photograph of a news interest submitted to this publication. This offer is open to every one. Write the caption for the picture plainly on the back, together with your name and address, and send to LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Every picture that does not win the first prize, but is used in LESLIE'S WEEKLY, will be paid for at our regular rates for photographs. Copyrighted photographs must be accompanied by a release. Contestants should send in their pictures with the utmost promptness. The first photo of any event reaching this office is the one most likely to be accepted.

Why William J. Bryan Failed To Get the Widow Bennett's \$50,000—No. 2

WHO MR. BENNETT WAS—HIS TWO SECRET LETTERS TO BRYAN AND WHAT THEY CONTAINED

By James Melvin Lee

THE INFORMATION furnished by Mr. Bryan about his \$50,000 benefactor, Mr. Bennett, is not sufficient for our purpose. We shall, at this point, take up the life of Mr. Bennett more in detail. Such a course is necessary if one wants to understand Mr. Bennett's actions at the time his will was secretly drawn by Mr. and Mrs. Bryan—and before it, for that matter. That Philo S. Bennett was born in the northern part of Connecticut amid the most humble surroundings; that his early life was spent on a farm, where he had to do the usual chores that fall to a country lad; that while still in his teens he was compelled to leave home in order to help support his mother, who had become a widow—all these are interesting facts in the successful career of Mr. Bennett, but they are not important for our purposes except as they show a willingness on his part to lighten the burden of others. It is, however, worth while to notice that the educational advantages he enjoyed were most meagre. He could be spared from his work only for a few weeks in winter. Through no fault of his own, he did not finish at the little country schoolhouse at the crossroads, but left the parental roof to work for a farmer at Brookfield, Conn., receiving for his services simply his board and clothes and whatever cash the farmer might give at Christmas time. He learned how to take care of stock properly and how to plow a straight furrow, but at no time did he ever show remarkable ability as a letter-writer.

Leaving the farm, the youthful Bennett was apprenticed to a tinsmith at Fair Haven, Conn. So well did he learn the trade that never did he forget how to wield the soldering iron, as we shall see later on. In those days apprentices got twenty-five dollars for the first year, fifty for the second, and so on. Yet the young tinsmith managed to save a good part of his salary each year—money that was carefully put away until he should want it when he started in business for himself. While mending coffee-pots and selling milk-pails, his thoughts would often turn from Fair Haven, in spite of its suggestive name, toward that Mecca of farmer boys, New York City. His dreams came true, for as soon as he had finished his apprenticeship as a tinsmith, he came to New York and became associated with a wholesale house dealing in pickles and preserves. His promotion was rapid, and before long he was one of the "knights of the grip." Among other firms upon whom he called regularly was that of A. H. Kellam & Co., of New Haven.

It was in the office of this firm one day, after Mr. Bennett had paid his customary visit, that one of the partners spoke up and said that he wished they could get Bennett to go on the road for them, but that in all probability he would not want to leave a New York position to come to a New Haven house. "Just leave that to me," said the other partner. "I will write him a note, stating that we are looking for a good man like himself to represent us, and that we would be glad to have him recommend some one." This opened the way of approach, and Mr. Bennett soon became a most valued employé of the New Haven house.

Many of the places Mr. Bennett had to visit in the interest of his firm were situated far from the railroad, so that the only way he could reach them was with a horse and carriage. On one occasion, when he called at a little country grocery store, he found the employer busily employed trying to mend a leaky tin roof. The storm was rapidly approaching and the storekeeper, not being a tinsmith, was having a sorry time of it. Climbing to the roof, Mr. Bennett took the tools and soon had the roof repaired. "If your goods," said the astonished storekeeper, "are as good as that piece of work, I want some." This little incident emphasizes Mr. Bennett's willingness to help those in trouble. Often, as in this case, by helping others he helped himself. Kindness of heart was one of his distinguishing characteristics, and it won him many friends. His ear was always open and his hand was always outstretched—sometimes to his own disadvantage.

Leaving the firm of Kellam & Co. when about thirty-one, Mr. Bennett returned to New York and established the house of Bennett, Hawley &

Mason, wholesale dealers in teas, coffee, and spices. The enterprise was successful, but the old firm of Kellam & Co. found that they could not dispense with Bennett's services, and finally got him back to New Haven. In 1878 the firm of A. H. Kellam & Co. became that of Bennett & Sloan. Mr. Bennett was un-

steep incline about a day's ride from the camp, the brake broke, letting the wagon on the heels of the rear team. The horses began to run, and at a "thank-you-ma'am" the wagon pitched over, throwing Mr. Bennett between the box and the one solitary tree in that neighborhood. Death was the result.

Such was the tragic ending to a life which, while lacking the larger prizes of wealth and honor, was one that had been well spent. One who had had business relations with Mr. Bennett ever since the firm of Bennett & Sloan was first started in New Haven remarked recently that he knew no one whose heart was kinder or whose sympathies were more sincere. "He was always trying to help the under dog," said Mr. Sloan the other day in speaking of his late partner. "It is necessary," added Mr. Sloan, "to remember Mr. Bennett's great desire to help others if we would understand his own actions." This remark of Mr. Bennett's partner is worth pondering over.

For the sake of clearness more should be said about the letter which was to have given Mr. Bryan \$50,000 of his friend's estate without the knowledge or consent of his friend's wife. Mr. Bryan passes this matter over too briefly in his letter of explanation. The secret letter donating the \$50,000 was not found with the will when it was taken from the safety vault, but was discovered a few days later with some other papers. An interesting but unimportant fact in this connection is that Mrs. Bennett has never seen this letter. Mr. Bryan wanted Mrs. Bennett to receive the letter and to read it, but, acting on the advice of her attorney, she declined to do so, and the letter was first opened and read by Judge Cleveland when the will was before the Probate Court at New Haven. One should not pass by too hastily the envelope containing this letter. In addition to the address, there appeared the following directions:

To be read only by Mrs. Bennett and by her alone, after my death.
P. S. BENNETT.

It is again worth while to notice the use of the words "only" and "alone" in the above, as one will not find a better example of their correct use anywhere in English literature. It is the more remarkable when one stops to think that these words of caution are supposed to have been written by a plain, ordinary, self-made man, with only the rudiments of an education. In any case, there can be no question about the meaning intended. No one but Mrs. Bennett may read the inclosed letter; not even she may read it unless she is in a room in which there are no other people! But back to the letter. In it Mr. Bennett goes on to say:

In my will you will find the following provisions:
I give and bequeath unto my wife, Grace Imogene Bennett, the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) in trust, however, for the purposes set forth in a sealed letter, which will be found with this will.

It is my desire that the fifty thousand dollars conveyed to you in trust by this provision shall be by you paid to William Jennings Bryan, of Lincoln, Neb., or to his heirs if I survive him. I am earnestly devoted to the political principles which Mr. Bryan advocates, and believe the welfare of the nation depends upon the triumph of these principles. As I am not so able as he to defend those principles with tongue and pen, and as his political work prevents the application of his time and talents to money-making, I consider it a duty, as I find it a pleasure, to make this provision for his financial aid, so that he may be more free to devote himself to his chosen field of labor. If for any reason he is unwilling to receive this sum for himself, it is my will that he shall distribute the said sum of fifty thousand dollars according to his judgment among educational and charitable institutions. I have sent a duplicate of this letter to Mr. Bryan, and it is my desire that no one excepting you and Mr. Bryan himself shall know of this letter and bequest. I will place this letter in a sealed envelope and direct that it shall be opened only by you and read by you alone.

With love and kisses,
P. S. BENNETT.

The italics are ours. The secrecy is made still stronger. No one but Mrs. Bennett may open the letter, nor may she tell any one except William Jennings Bryan! When the case came before the Probate Court at New Haven, Mr. Bryan presented the following letter, which he wanted probated with the will. In the court decisions it is referred to as "the typewritten document." This letter was also thrown out by the court, but it is necessary for a correct understanding of all the situations arising from the bequest. It was drawn at the same time as the will, taken to New York, and then copied and returned to Mr. Bryan. The letter ran as follows:



HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.
These two photographs tell in a most graphic way the story of Mr. Bryan's wonderful financial prosperity.
From stereographs copyright by Underwood & Underwood.

NEW YORK, May 22d, 1908.

My Dear Mr. Bryan:

I inclose a duplicate letter which I have placed in a sealed envelope, with instructions that it shall be opened by Mrs. Bennett, and read by her alone. I have stated therein the reasons for the provisions made for you, and I sincerely hope you will accept the sum of fifty thousand dollars for yourself. Give ten thousand dollars to your wife, and invest fifteen thousand dollars for the benefit of your three children, giving five thousand to each whenever you think it wise to turn the money over to them.

If for any reason you decline to receive the entire sum, or any part thereof, I shall trust you to distribute the same according to your judgment among educational and charitable institutions.

Sincerely yours,

PHILO S. BENNETT.

Even in this letter mention is made of the secrecy which hangs over the bequest and of the instructions to Mrs. Bennett that she read it alone. The question naturally presents itself: "Did Mr. Bennett want to keep his gift from the knowledge of the people, or did Mr. Bryan want no one to know about the \$50,000?" This question Mr. Bryan answers in his letter of explanation which we have already published. He says: "The \$50,000 he (Mr. Bennett) desired bequeathed to me, one-half to me personally and the other half to members of my family." Mr. Bryan admits that he suggested the letter form of bequest. It may safely be said, therefore, that all the desire for secrecy was on the Bryan side.

These two letters, which figured so prominently at New Haven when the will was before the Probate Court, are so cleverly constructed, are so skillfully planned, and are so carefully worded that they deserve

close attention. If the instructions contained in each were literally carried out, no questions would ever be asked, and Mr. Bryan would simply swell his bank account by \$50,000. Should the letters be made public, Mr. Bryan could—if Mrs. Bennett objected to this secret bequest—say that he would not accept the

money that was intended for him personally (\$25,000) without her consent, but that he could not waive the rights of his family to the other \$25,000. The \$25,000 intended for Mr. Bryan could be devoted to charitable and educational institutions in a manner of which we shall speak later. If the opposition were too strong, Mr. Bryan could say that neither he nor his family would accept any of the money without Mrs. Bennett's consent, and that if she objected she could not have the money, any way, as he would distribute the \$50,000 among the educational and charitable institutions, so that she might as well withhold her objections and let him have the money. But the plan of distribution of the \$50,000 was a foxy bit of selfish handiwork, for under its terms Mr. Bryan could give fifty lectures for educational and charitable institutions, the said lectures to be delivered without charge, as they had already been paid for by the Philo S. Bennett fund of \$50,000, which Mr. Bryan would put in his pocket. The letters permit all the courses given above.

There still remained two other schemes open to Mr. Bryan. He could offer to divide the \$50,000 with Mrs. Bennett on the best terms that could be secured. Or, if Mrs. Bennett would not consider a division of the money, he could contest the will, carrying the matter through all the Connecticut courts, and thereby, by expensive litigation, make the actual amount that Mrs. Bennett finally received as little as possible. What course Mr. Bryan actually followed and what stand Mrs. Bennett took in the case will be taken up in the next installment.



BIRTHPLACE OF WILLIAM J. BRYAN, AT SALEM, ILL.

On this site a library will be built to mark the spot in the future
\$1,500 for the building was bequeathed in Mr. Bennett's
will at Mr. Bryan's suggestion.—Photograph by O. S. Marshall.

The Man in the Auto

IT IS interesting to note that the backbone of the automobile industry is fast becoming not the high-priced, fancy car of the wealthy, but the plain, practical, moderate-priced machine of the middle class. This goes to show that the auto is here to stay.

HAS NOT the Thomas car already won the New York-Paris race? This important question has seriously been raised, owing to the fact that the original route must be abandoned, because the trails in Alaska over which the cars were scheduled to go have been found absolutely impassable. According to the rules, that car wins which went the farthest on the original route. This the American car has already done.

THE MAN in the auto will surely be interested in the following item about his little brother, the man on the motor-cycle: The latest innovation among the two-wheelers is a fire-fighting motor-cycle. It is designed to be the "first on the scene." The only apparatus carried is a coil of hose that may be attached to the nearest hydrant. Up to the present time the machine has been used only in Italy, but it has given such a good account of itself that its adoption in other countries may follow.

A MOTOR trip by rail was recently enjoyed by a party of one hundred and fifty men prominent in the railroad world. The trip was made from New York to Philadelphia in the Strang gas-electric motor-car. The run was made in exactly two hours and five minutes, the time of the Pennsylvania Railroad express being one hour and fifty-seven minutes. The motor power came from a six-cylinder gasoline motor, which drove an electric generator connected directly with the wheel shaft. The car, in appearance a good deal like a Pullman, is said to ride very much like an automobile.

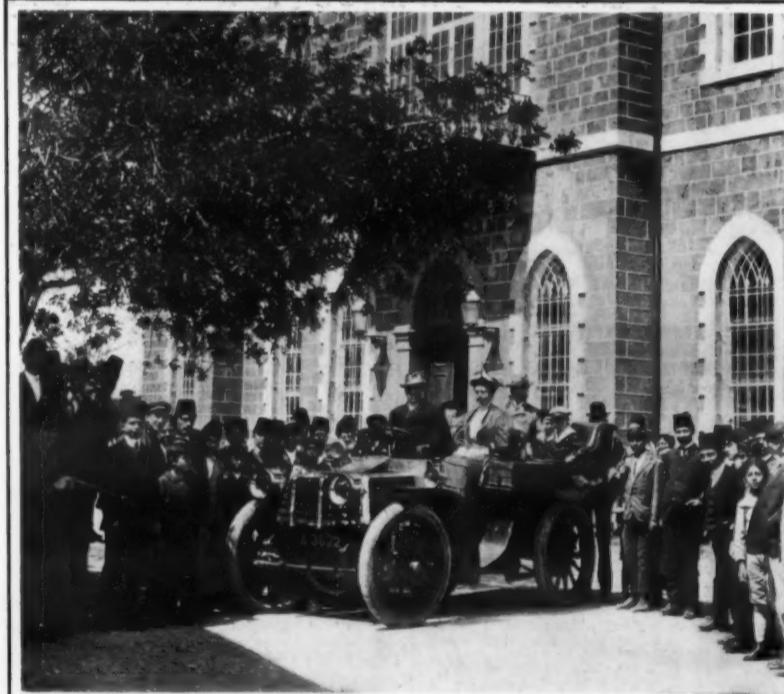
AN AMUSING incident of the recent auto carnival held in New York was the arrest of Elwood Haynes for driving his car without a license number. The car was built in 1893 and is said to be the first automobile to be built in America. For several years it has been one of the attractions of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C. When the magistrate learned the facts in the case he let Mr. Haynes go.

AUTOMOBILES may become common in the Congo Free State, if the plans of the general manager of an American rubber company operating there are carried out. He intends to try the experiment of using motor vehicles to transport rubber. Contrary to the general idea, the country back of the banks of the Congo consists, for the most part, of high level plains covered with long grass and almost bare of trees. The plan contemplates the cutting of roads through the strips of jungle along the river bank to give access to the open country, and the burning of the grass to permit automobiles to run across country without roads.

THE EARLY history of the automobile industry is very interesting. As long ago as 1760, according to Charles Clifton, president of the Association of

Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, a steam carriage was built in Paris by Cugnot. This machine was operated with considerable success. Although its endurance lasted only for two hours at a time, it could for this period maintain a speed of two and a half miles per hour. Other builders of early steam cars were Trevithick in 1804 and Sir Charles Dance in 1831. The honor of building the first internal combustion gas-engine for use in a practical machine belongs to an American. In its infancy the automobile was called by such names as "devil wagon," "iron horse," and "the crazy man's vehicle." So strong was the opposition that development was retarded until public sentiment could be overcome and the automobile be brought into favor.

SOME of the rules laid down by an English writer in *Automobile Topics* are deserving of careful attention:



AROUND THE WORLD IN AN AUTOMOBILE—THE AMERICAN GLOBE-TROTTER, CHARLES J. GLIDDEN, WITH HIS WIFE AND TWO SONS, AT THE AMERICAN COLLEGE IN BEYROUTH, SYRIA, JUST RETURNED FROM A MOTOR TRIP THROUGH PALESTINE—AMERICAN CONSUL IN REAR SEAT.—Photograph by A. Guirdgossian.

tion by American automobilists. Those with reference to brakes are especially sensible:

Never draw up with your brake if you can do without; it is a penny wasted on tires every time you do so. Withdraw your clutch in anticipation of the place to stop at, and just bring the "stand still" with the brake. It is an act of bad driving to rush up to a stopping place and then apply the brakes.

Because it scares the people about, and the people inside may think that perhaps the brakes won't act; because it savors of a wish to draw attention and give an impression of ability, which is not becoming; because it costs as much in tires to stop by brake power as it does to start with the same quickness. In the case of starting or quick acceleration the engine is the motive power. In the case of slowing down suddenly by fierce brake power the momentum (of, say, one and a half tons) is the motive power, and the brakes are the retarding power. In both cases the tires in contact with the road surface have to communicate the power, and they depreciate accordingly.

Because the power of retarding is transmitted through the gears and reduces the life of the mechanical parts.

Therefore, don't use brakes indiscriminately for drawing up. They are for down-hill and emergency work.

Let Us Restore Confidence.

Editor LESLIE'S WEEKLY: As a subscriber to LESLIE'S WEEKLY I desire to express the great pleasure

I had in reading your editorial in the issue of April 2d, 1908, headed "Let Us Restore Confidence." It is forceful, to the point, and full of splendid advice. It would be a good thing for the country if a copy could be placed in every home in the land. As an eminent citizen once said, "It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us."

Without going into an argument as to the causes that have brought about the present order of things—for on this question there are great differences of opinion—still the fact remains that business is in a demoralized condition, mills are closed, finances are out, railroad cars are idle, distrust is abroad, confidence is lacking, and the unemployed number hundreds of thousands.

There has been too much of the policy of trying to "crack a head every time you see one," and even going out of the beaten path to hunt "a head to crack." If the President will take counsel with the business interests of the country he will probably hear some truths that will set him thinking. What the nation needs is peace in the business and industrial world, and some assurance that will restore confidence along the lines as laid down in your editorial.

Let the Aldrich bill be passed also. It is not an ideal measure, by any means, but it will do for the present, and is probably the only one of the kind that can pass Congress at this session. It will at least be a bulwark of prodigious dimensions against the disgraceful happenings in our money markets that we encounter every fall when the crops must be moved. Our whole monetary system needs revision and modernizing, but it should be approached carefully and dispassionately, apart from politics, and should be handled and shaped by the brightest and ablest men in that line to be found in the country.

Pass the Aldrich bill or some other law as good or better if it can be done at this session, and then let Congress authorize the President to appoint a large commission, consisting of the chairmen of the Committees on Banking and Currency of both Senate and House, and at least two representatives from the large financial centres and cities of the country, North, South, East, and West. Let this body of representative men sit as a commission after Congress adjourns, go over our monetary system thoroughly, thrash out all the plans that have been advanced by able organizations throughout the country for the betterment of our financial condition, and then draft bill to be sent to the new Congress for passage. Such a bill, prepared after such research, study, and application toward the problem involved, should represent the best thought of our ablest men, and ought to come much nearer to a settlement of the perplexing questions that beset us than in any other way.

If this can be done, and the President will give the public assurance that you ask, it will go a very long way toward putting that faith in our hearts that for a long time seems to have been conspicuous by its absence. Let us all try to remember those beautiful lines of the poet:

"Look not mournfully into the Past—it comes not back again.
Wisely improve the Present—it is thine.
Go forth to meet the shadowy Future—without fear and with a brave heart!"

Very truly yours,
Philadelphia April 4th, 1908. GORDON S. CARRIGAN.

Pictorial Record of Noteworthy Events of the Day



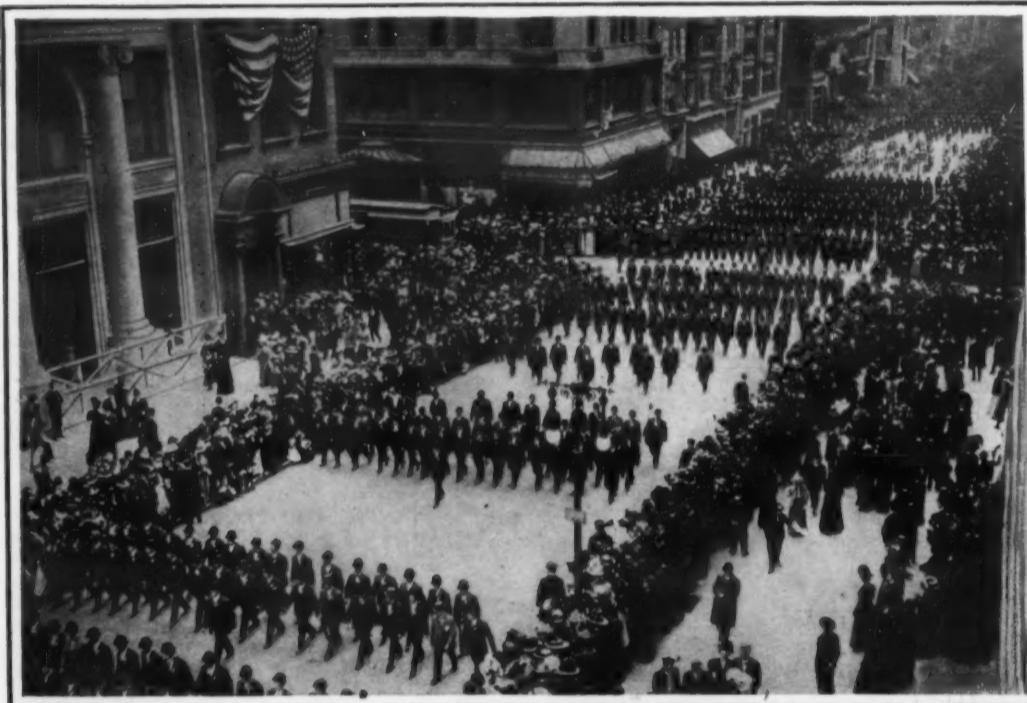
HOTEL FIRE HORROR IN INDIANA.

STRENUEOUS FIGHT OF THE FIREFMEN WITH THE FLAMES WHICH DESTROYED THE NEW AVELINE HOTEL AT FORT WAYNE, IN WHICH FOURTEEN PERSONS PERISHED AND FORTY WERE INJURED.—*Frank H. Williams.*



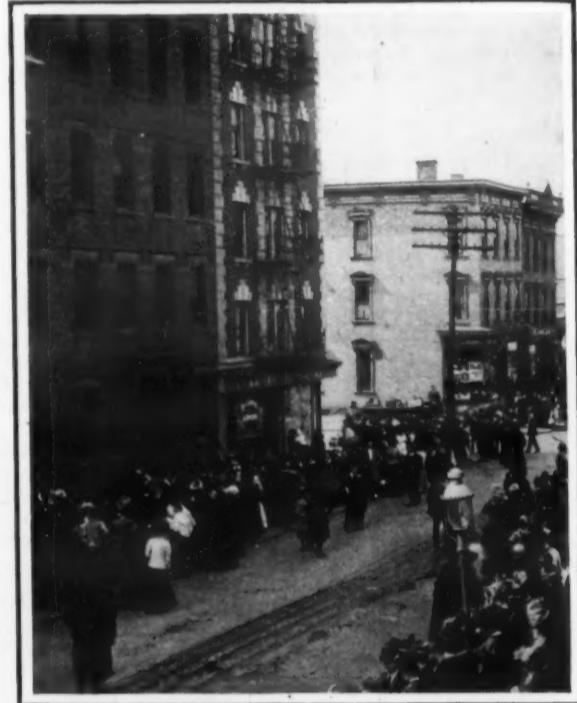
THE WORLD'S LARGEST LOCKS AND LARGEST DAM.

LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE IMMENSE EXCAVATION FOR THE THREE 1,000-FOOT LOCKS AND THE ONE AND ONE-HALF MILE DAM AT GATUN, PANAMA, ON THE ROUTE OF THE Isthmian CANAL—THE DAM WILL CREATE A LAKE OF 120 SQUARE MILES.—*A. Siegfried.*



PARADE OF 40,000 CATHOLICS IN NEW YORK.

CENTENARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE NEW YORK DIOCESE CELEBRATED BY MANY ORGANIZATIONS, WHOSE MARCH WAS WITNESSED BY NUMEROUS CHURCH DIGNITARIES, INCLUDING CARDINAL LOUGHE, OF IRELAND, AND 500,000 OTHER PERSONS.—*H. D. Blauvelt.*



DANGEROUS HOMES IN THE METROPOLIS.

TYPICAL TENEMENT HOUSE (AT LEFT) IN BROOKLYN, N. Y., RECENTLY SET ON FIRE BY AN INCENDIARY—IT PROVED TO BE A DEATH-TRAP, SIX LIVES BEING LOST.—*H. D. Blauvelt.*

An Expert Who Does Not Qualify.

THE MAN who has been spending a good deal of the people's money in making unscientific experiments as the chief chemist of the bureau of chemistry, at Washington, has been set forth by a good many newspapers as an expert in reference to the effect of food preservatives on the human system. The notoriety which this Dr. Wiley has achieved at the public's expense has not been to the best advantage of the cause of pure food reform. The obstreperous doctor, having achieved notoriety loves to linger in the light of publicity. In a recent trial at Washington he was a prominent witness, but he cut a sorry figure. During his cross-examination the "chief chemist of the bureau of chemistry" disclaimed qualifications as a druggist, expert in drugs, physician, and even as a food expert, although he has claimed at various hearings before congressional committees to be an expert on practically everything pertaining to medicine and chemistry.

On account of Dr. Wiley's age and the exalted governmental position he holds, one would expect that his testimony would be given with a certain degree of dignity. We append some of the answers that he gave in the case of the "United States vs. Harper." It is hard to conceive anything more flippant, than the last two answers printed in the cross-examination herewith given.

Dr. Wiley cross-examined by Mr. Tucker:

Mr. Tucker: Well, you have written a book, have you not, on what is the title of your book, doctor?

Dr. Wiley: I cannot remember it.

Mr. Tucker: You cannot remember the title of your book?

Dr. Wiley: No, sir.

Mr. Tucker: Well, I will read the title to you—"Foods and Their Adulteration"; Wiley; Illustrated."

Dr. Wiley: I think that is it; yes, sir.

Mr. Tucker: You plead guilty of being the author of that?

Dr. Wiley: Yes, sir.

Mr. Tucker: What is the physiological effect of caffeine?

Dr. Wiley: Well, I am not an expert pharmacologist.

Mr. Tucker: You do not know?

Dr. Wiley: I have an idea, but not as an expert.

Mr. Tucker: Do I understand, then, that you disclaim any expert knowledge on the subject of the physiological effect of drugs?

Dr. Wiley: I do. I am not a druggist.

Mr. Tucker: You do not know, then, the physiological effect of drugs?

Dr. Wiley: Yes; I know some of them, because I am a physician.

I would not qualify as an expert in drugs.

Mr. Tucker: Oh, you are a physician?

Dr. Wiley: I am trained as a physician; yes, sir.

Mr. Tucker: Have you ever practiced as a physician?

Dr. Wiley: I have never practiced, except in hospitals. I never had a private practice.

Mr. Tucker: What has been the extent of your hospital experience?

Dr. Wiley: I will not qualify as a practicing physician; I do not propose to.

Mr. Tucker: Doctor, you have told us that you do not know anything about, or know little about, the physiological effects of drugs.

Dr. Wiley: I said I would not qualify as an expert.

Mr. Tucker: Yes.

Mr. Tucker: I know a good deal about it, but not as an expert.

Mr. Tucker: What is the chemical formula of acetanilid?

Dr. Wiley: I do not remember the chemical formula. I am not a drug expert.

Mr. Tucker: What are the elementary constituents of acetanilid?

Dr. Wiley: It consists of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Mr. Tucker: Anything else?

Dr. Wiley: Well, I could not say. I am not an expert in that line.

Mr. Tucker: You are not an expert in that line?

Dr. Wiley: No, sir.

Mr. Tucker: Are not some of these elements that you have just named also elements of food?

Dr. Wiley: Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Tucker: None of them?

Dr. Wiley: Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Tucker: What is the chemical formula of starch in food?

Dr. Wiley: Starch is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Mr. Tucker: How long ago was it, doctor, that you studied medicine?

Dr. Wiley: It has been thirty years ago.

Mr. Tucker: Thirty years ago you studied medicine?

Dr. Wiley: I studied therapeutics; yes, sir.

Mr. Tucker: How long did you practice?

Dr. Wiley: I never practiced at all, except during my experience in a hospital as a student or as an assistant for a short time.

Mr. Tucker: Then at least part of your knowledge of the physiological effect of caffeine is based upon what knowledge you obtained as a student in a hospital thirty years ago.

Dr. Wiley: Yes, sir.

Mr. Tucker: Did you not say, doctor, that tannin is the chief, principal ingredient of coffee?

Dr. Wiley: I did not say it was the chief; I said it was one of the principal constituents.

Mr. Tucker: Well, I only want to know why you make that statement, why it is; that is all.

Dr. Wiley: Well, I could not say why tannin is the chief constituent of coffee. I did not create coffee.

Mr. Tucker: No, doctor; that was not the question. The question is why it is so valuable.

Dr. Wiley: Well, I think you must refer that to the Creator, too.

It is high time that Dr. Wiley should be taken at his real, rather than his face, value.

Indian Wards of the State of Maine.

TWO TRIBES of Indians are the wards in perpetuity of the State of Maine. They are the Penobscots and the Passamaquoddy. The ancestors of these Indians fought on the side of the colonists in the Revolutionary War, and in recognition of their services the Massachusetts Legislature after the establishment of peace made a treaty with them, setting aside several townships for their use, and guaranteeing the support of themselves and their descendants forever. When Maine separated from Massachusetts the new State assumed the same obligation; but subsequently the Legislature authorized the sale of the Indian lands, and the money received was put into a fund for the support of the red men. This fund was recently reported to amount to \$73,828.48, but it is now said that the State actually owes the Indians \$16,909 more, or a total of upward of \$90,000. The last Legislature appropriated \$25,823.40 for the needs of the Penobscot Indians for two years. Both the Penobscots and the Passamaquoddy make a living as guides and hunters, and the women of the tribes are also expert in basket-making. The Penobscots live on a small island in the Penobscot River, within the limits of the city of Oldtown. The last census showed a population of 388, an increase of two over that of the year before. In colonial history they are sometimes referred to as Tarratines. They are all Roman Catholics, having remained constant in the faith to which their forefathers were converted by the Jesuit missionaries. The Passamaquoddy, numbering about 463 persons, are settled in the extreme eastern part of the State, near Calais. The tribe is slowly increasing in numbers.

Amateur Photo Prize Contest

MASSACHUSETTS WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5; NEW YORK THE SECOND, AND KOREA THE THIRD.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) FAMOUS GRAPE VINE AT SAN GABRIEL, CAL., ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS OLD, BEARING YEARLY TWO AND A HALF TONS OF GRAPES.—*Leta Peckham, New York.*



THE CIRCUS IN TOWN AND THE YOUNGSTERS DELIGHTED TO SEE IT.
Mrs. William Durrant, New Jersey.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) A PLEASING GROUP ON THE LAWN, ON A WARM SPRING DAY.
Mary H. Northend, Massachusetts.



HANGING A MAY-BASKET AT THE DOOR OF HIS LOVED ONE.—*W. Durrant, Delaware.*



OPENING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SEASON—FARMER SCATTERING SEED ON HIS NEWLY-PLOWED LAND.—*R. R. Sallops, Canada.*



EGYPTIAN PEASANT PLOWMAN AND HIS PATIENT TEAM.
General George S. Batcheller, Egypt.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) NATIVE GOLD MINERS WHO WORK FOR AN AMERICAN COMPANY IN KOREA FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A DAY.—*Wheeler Sammons, Korea.*



IN THE HEART OF SWITZERLAND—A LITTLE TOWN SURROUNDED BY GREAT MOUNTAINS.—*M. C. Durkee, Connecticut.*

What Notable Men Are Saying

THE BUSINESS MAN AND POLITICS.

By Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou.

THIS BUSINESS MAN should realize that it is as much to his interest to participate actively in political primaries and conventions as it is to attend to his daily business affairs. We need all over this fair land to-day a revival of the spirit of the old town meeting, where there were general interchange of views, the discussion of public questions, the ascertainment of the needs of the community, and the shaping of plans to meet them. Notwithstanding the mistakes and the blunders, notwithstanding the evils of these later years, inseparable from a rapid development and an unbounded prosperity, wherein oftentimes the material has been exalted above the moral and the spiritual, the United States may well be proud of American business and American citizenship. The spirit that, long hidden in the great heart of man, struggled up through the colonial years, up through the revolutionary years, up through the dreadful years of civil strife, that is struggling up through these years of mighty social and economic adjustments, the spirit of the builders and defenders of the republic in every crisis—that spirit of the freeman is still with the American people, and will abide with them if they will realize and be true to the high privilege of American citizenship.

LAW SHOULD BE WISE AND TOLERANT.

By United States Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania.

LAWS ENACTED under the public authority in a spirit of wisdom and toleration, enforced impartially, promptly, and fearlessly, repealed when found unsuited to conditions or to be oppressive, will not only mark the American people as progressing in the art of self-government, but will reduce to a minimum any conflict between the people and the railroads, between whom there should be the peace that will enable the one to receive and the other to render a service that measures the production of this vast country.

THE PEOPLE, NOT THE BOSSSES, RULE!

By Governor Hughes, of New York.

YOU MAY say all you please of the cunning of political manoeuvring and of the resources of chicanery. All schemes will prove as child's play if the people set out to deal with a real issue of popular government and the supremacy of the constitution of this State over race-track gamblers. It is well that there should be organization to advance party principles. It is well that it should be effective; vigorous and skillful leadership is required. But it is the duty of an elected officer to serve the people and not any particular man, and no party leader has a right to assume the role of dictator, or so to violate the manhood of elected officials as to parade them before the people as subject to his domination.

PUBLIC OPINION STRONGER THAN LAW.

By Secretary of State Root.

IN THE VAST majority of cases men refrain from criminal conduct because they are unwilling to incur in the community in which they live the public condemnation and obloquy which would follow a repudiation of the standard of conduct prescribed by that community for its members. Where it happens that the law and public opinion point different ways, the latter is invariably the stronger. The force of law is in the public opinion which prescribes it. Social esteem and standing, power and high place in the professions, in public office, in all associated enterprise, depend upon conformity to the standard of conduct in the community. Loss of these is the most terrible penalty society can inflict. The rules of international law are enforced by the same kind of sanction, less certain and peremptory, but continually increasing in effectiveness of control.



GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary of the Treasury.—Copyright Clineinst, Washington.

"A decent respect to the opinions of mankind" did not begin or end among nations with the American Declaration of Independence; but it is interesting that the first public national act in the New World should be an appeal to that universal international public opinion, the power and effectiveness of which the New World has done so much to promote.

THE EMPLOYER HAS HIS RIGHTS.

By John Wesley Hill, Pastor Metropolitan Temple, New York City.

THE EMPLOYER has a right to what he has honestly earned. Deny that and you have shattered the corner-stone of our civilization. The proposition to abolish private property and make the State the general proprietor is false to every principle of equity and justice. The employer also has a right to decline the services of all intractable men. I believe in the rights of free speech, but I deprecate the inflammatory ebullitions of professional agitators whose only claim to being workingmen is based upon their ability to work the workingmen, men who make a revenue out of trouble and who fatten on calamity. I warn you against these disturbers of the public peace, these enemies of honest labor.

THE MINISTER AND THE BANKER.

By the Rev. William E. Barton, of the Oak Park (Ill.) Congregational Church.

JUDGED by commercial standards, these two men have little enough in common. They appear in different columns, if at all, in the lists of Dun and Bradstreet. And it would be idle to deny that the contrast goes further. Yet each is, in a way, a priest. For has not every one noticed that solemnity, that sense of awe and mystery, with which men enter a bank? It is as if they said, "We are standing in the outer court of the temple of the great god, money. Behind this curtain of iron bars and plate glass and mahogany are those who receive our offerings, and lay them on his altar, and who deign to intercede with him for measured blessing in answer to our prayers and collateral." Bankers and ministers have very much in common. They stand apart from all other professions as representing public confidence. If a bank fails it shakes public confidence more than if a dry-goods firm assigns, the amount of liabilities being equal. If a minister goes wrong it shakes public confidence as the fall of a lawyer or doctor does not. In the world of commerce the banker represents what the minister stands for in the realm of ethics. Each is the exponent of an ideal; and each either exalts or degrades that ideal. The banker who has held other men to strict account in the matter of their financial obligations, the minister who proclaims honesty and virtue and spirituality, have need to tremble lest, having preached to others, they themselves should become castaways.

Morning.

DAY is dawning. Slim and wide,
Through the mists that blind it,
Trembles up the rippling tide,
With the sea behind it.
Like a warrior angel sped
On a nightly mission,
Light and life about him shed,
A transcendent vision.
Mailed in gold and fire he stands,
And with splendors shaken,
Bids the sleeping seas and lands
Quicken and awaken.
Day is on us. Dreams are dumb,
Thought has light for neighbor
Room! The rival giants come—
Lo, the Sun and Labor!

F. KRUMM.

SHAKING HANDS WITH CHINA.

By the Chinese minister at Washington, Wu Ting-Fang.

IT IS MY fond hope that the United States will get a large share of China's trade, but in order that this hope be realized, the present friendly relations between the two nations must be maintained, which I have no doubt will be, and all causes of friction be removed. You produce and manufacture the best of goods, and with your inventive genius and machinery facilities you are able to offer your goods on the market at low prices. But you know that it is human nature for a nation to trade with the most friendly country. China does not want unreasonable advantages and privileges. We want only fair and equal treatment, and I feel sure that your nation, so scrupulously conscientious, will not grudge us that. May China and the United States continue the best of friends, and may the development of the trade of China with the United States, which I hope will increase every year, bring the two nations still more closely together.



WU TING-FANG,
Chinese minister to the United States.—Parker.

THE ABOLITION OF WAR IN SIGHT.

By Andrew Carnegie.

THE GREAT strides which have been made since our soldier-statesman, General Grant, passed away, by the doctrine of peaceful settlement of international disputes by arbitration, are full of promise for the early abolition of war. Arbitration treaties between us and seven or eight leading powers are now almost ready. One has passed the Senate unanimously and is now law; another is ready for submission; others are promptly to follow. We may congratulate ourselves that it is upon our own continent peaceful settlement has won its greatest triumphs; but we must never fail, in season and out of season, to keep before the people the truth that, compared with men killing men, there is no evil, no savagery, to be compared. It is the great crime of crimes.

WHY WE MUST HAVE COMBINATIONS.

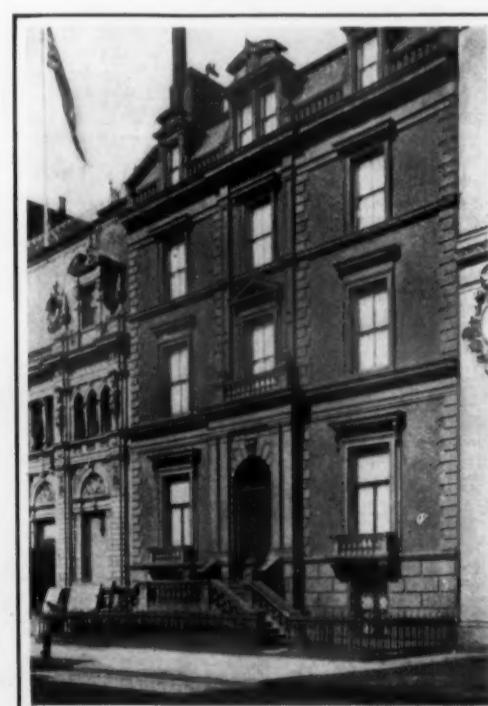
By Seth Low, ex-Mayor of New York City.

COMMON carriers, business corporations and business men, labor organizations and labor men, have all had it brought home to them, one after another, that under the terms of the Sherman anti-trust law a large part of the business done in the United States at the present time is being done contrary to law. Co-operative associations and other associations of farmers are subject to the same statute. Common carriers should be permitted to combine and to make traffic agreements in proper cases and under suitable governmental supervision; for combination and traffic agreements often mean more effective service of the public. What is wanted is effective public supervision and not an absolute prohibition of the very thing that may secure the best public service. Regulation, not prohibition, should be our watchword in all such matters. The trade agreement, which determines for a fixed period, by mutual agreement of employer and of employé, the rate of wages to be paid

and the conditions of employment, offers the most hopeful method which has yet been discovered to promote and to make permanent industrial peace under modern industrial conditions; and to classify such agreements as though they were contracts in restraint of trade would be a public calamity. The attempt of cotton growers to protect themselves by combination against the combinations that deal in their products is just as certainly unlawful under the Sherman act as the business combinations of which they complain; but even a law of the United States, powerful as this country is, cannot set aside the universal law that leads men in these days to combine, and that leads men to do so precisely in proportion as they are intelligent and free.



SINCLAIR HOUSE, A FAMOUS OLD-TIME HOTEL ON BROADWAY, AT WHICH MANY DISTINGUISHED PERSONS HAVE BEEN GUESTS.—H. D. Blauvelt.



SCHERMERHORN MANSION ON WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, FORMER HOME OF A PROMINENT FAMILY.—Burt Phillips.

NOTED BUILDINGS IN NEW YORK THAT ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED.

Circus Life When the Show Is on the Road

CIRCUS life is never more interesting than when the show is on the road, and circus folk are never happier than when looking forward to the one-night stands, around which they claim there is a glamour and excitement that creates an atmosphere of its own and adds zest to their work. There is a wonderful fascination about the life for those employed in the circus, as well as for those who see only its romantic side; and in comparison with the old days, when the flights from town to town were made by horse power instead of rail, there are no hardships. Performers and employés are provided with comfortable sleeping accommodations in well-equipped Pullman cars, and those containing performers are side-tracked and their occupants allowed to rest undisturbed when the caravan reaches its destination and the animals and tents are being unloaded and transported to the circus grounds.

The system under which the employés of a circus work is as nearly perfect as it can be made. Each man has his especial duty—one hoists poles, another unfurls canvas, and so on, each one becoming so familiar with his work that he could accomplish it with his eyes shut if necessity arose; and in an incredibly short time, from what looks to the outsider as hopeless chaos and confusion, a tented city rises like magic. With the arrival of the tent and stake wagon, the boss canvas man walks over the site selected, with tape-measure in hand, and at intervals indicates the places for the supporting iron tent poles to be driven. Each pole is marked with a little colored flag fluttering on the top, and these flags are the distinguishing marks for the canvas men who follow with the tents. There are ten or twelve of them when all is done. One long tent, straw-carpeted and canvas-stalled, holds the several hundred splendid horses belonging to the circus. A smaller tent holds the performing horses. The animals in cages and the giraffes and camels and elephants have a tent to themselves; then there are the dressing-rooms, the dining-tent, tents for the blacksmith, the harness-maker, the wardrobe matron, the circus barber, and for those of many other callings necessary to the little traveling circus world, all of which must be protected from the sun or rain.

Thirty-nine minutes after the cook wagon reaches the grounds the kitchen has been set up, the dining-room is not only made ready, but also tables are set and the doors are thrown open to the fifteen hundred employés. "If it takes longer than forty minutes to set up the dining-tent and serve breakfast or dinner, there is trouble in store for some one," said Mr.

Charles Henry, the chief commissary of the circus; "but we pride ourselves on having everything shipshape in thirty-nine." The first thing done is to set up the ranges and start the coffee caldrons to boiling. The fresh meat and bread that have been contracted for in advance are delivered on the spot, the butcher falls to work, and in less time than it takes to tell it the odor of frying bacon and the aroma of coffee are floating out on the morning air to encourage the tent workers.

The general arrangement of the tables in the dining department is like that in a ship. A number of long tables stretch the entire length of the tent, and one table at the end is set crosswise. This latter is for the manager of the show and his business staff. The freaks occupy a table by themselves, members of families and troupes are seated together, and efforts are made to make it as pleasant as possible for all concerned. It is seldom that the entire force of employés sit down to the tables at the same time. The dining-tent is open two hours and a half for each meal, and the performers straggle along as they choose. Divided from the officers and performers' mess tent is that of the one thousand tent hands or roustabouts, as they are generally called. The food served to both tents is the same, and consists of good, wholesome fare—roast beef, baked potatoes, vegetables, salads, and desserts, with a change of menu every day; and the food cooked in the open air is peculiarly delicious and appetizing.

Now and then the domestic instinct of some of the circus women will assert itself, and permission will be asked of the chef to bake a cake—a request that is often granted—and not infrequently home-made dishes will appear on the tables. Another bit of domesticity that manifests itself when the circus is on the road is that of the women who wish to do some of their own laundry work. As no provision is made for this purpose, a method is resorted to that introduces an almost foreign atmosphere into the little Yankee or Southern towns where the circus may be playing. Some of the workmen are induced to dig a round hole, of about four or five feet in circumference and several feet deep, and to fill it with fresh water. After the water has settled, the women bring out their toy washboards, kneel down on the ground, and wash their clothes in the same way as the French and Italian women wash their clothes in the running streams in their native countries.

"It is a peculiar thing," remarked one of the managers of Barnum and Bailey's, "that none of the domestic scenes among the women attracts the slight-

est notice from the hundreds of circus men, performers, and employés, who are necessarily within close distance. It may be that they take it all as a matter of course, or it may be some innate refinement in their natures, however rough many of them may appear. At any rate, it is always the outsiders who come and peer curiously and impudently at the work that is going on."

The circus at all times is attended by amusing features, many of which are furnished by the people who come to see and not those already with the show. The man who wants to test the power of the human eye on savage beasts is legion, and he affords no end of amusement for the attendants, who are always on the lookout for him. Often he may be detected standing before the cage of a lion, gazing intently straight into the eyes of the dignified old beast, who gazes back with indifference and finally shifts his eyes, not because he feels any mystic influence, but because something else has attracted his attention. A story is told of a man who tried the hypnotic trick on an ostrich. At first the bird crouched down and fluttered his wings nervously, but made no other manifestation for some time. A few hours later the body of the man was found, with the huge bird alternately stamping and sitting on it. Another is told of a man who tried to outgaze a leopard, with the result that the animal made a fierce charge against the bars of his cage and at the man, and the two created a disturbance that brought the attendants hurrying to investigate the trouble.

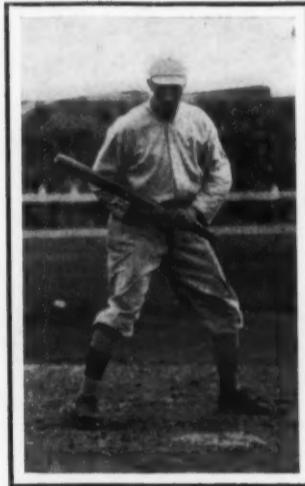
A tent that never fails to attract the attention and the money of country folk—and city folk, too, for that matter—is the one where the freaks hold forth. All day long the crowds will surge through the door and stand in rapt attention before the giant, the midgets, the dog-faced man, the bearded lady, and others. The interest, which is wholly that of curiosity, has a peculiar effect upon the various queer specimens of humanity, and gradually they assume a dignity and acquire a vanity that is almost incredible. Instead of considering themselves as unfortunates, they take a seeming pride in their distinguishing traits, and they grow furiously jealous of rivals in the same misfortune. Little Weeny Wee, the African midget recently seen at Madison Square Garden, New York, has a disposition like a prima donna, and her vanity and petulance far exceed her small stature, which is only eighteen inches. She regards the little man midget in the same show as a mortal enemy, and refuses either to speak to or to look at him.

H. Q.

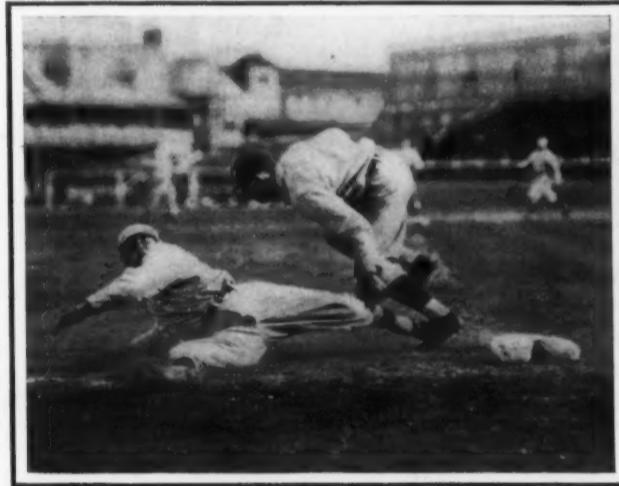
Professional and Amateur Heroes of the Diamond



"TAD" JONES, CAPTAIN YALE.
Phillips.



DEVLIN, THIRD BASE NEW YORK NATIONALS.—Phillips.



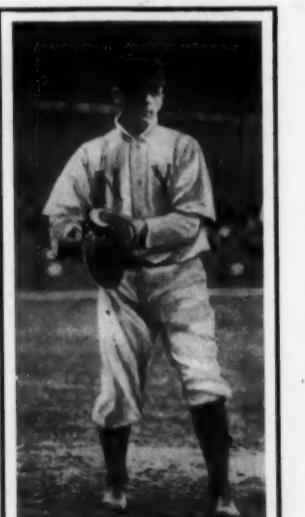
TENNEY, NEW YORK NATIONALS, PUT OUT SLIDING TO THIRD BY GRANT, PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.—Phillips.



MAHONEY, PITCHER FORDHAM.
Phillips.



"JIM" MC GUIRE, MANAGER BOSTON AMERICANS.
Phillips.



BLAIR, CATCHER NEW YORK AMERICANS.
Phillips.



PASKERT, CENTRE FIELD CINCINNATI.
Ryder.



CHESBRO, PITCHER NEW YORK AMERICANS.
Phillips.



UNGLAUB, FIRST BASE BOSTON AMERICANS.
Phillips.

Curious Tent Scenes When the Circus Is on the Road



WAITING FOR THE "ARENA SPEC," OR GRAND PROMENADE, TO OPEN THE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.



BABY MADISON MAKING FRIENDS WITH FAIR PERFORMERS OF THE SHOW.



PETROFF AND HIS WONDERFUL TRAINED PIG FROM ITALY.



PERFECT PEACE REIGNS IN THE TENT ASSIGNED TO THE CAMELS.



CIRCUS-GOERS WAITING FOR THE GATES TO OPEN.



JULIA SHIPP DRIVING THE PET BEARS TRAINED BY PROFESSOR WORMWOOD.



TENT KITCHEN WHERE FOOD IS COOKED FOR FIFTEEN HUNDRED MEMBERS OF THE CIRCUS.



A CORNER OF THE CIRCUS DINING-ROOM SHOWING WEENY WEE AND HER FRIENDS, THE GIANT, THE LONG-HAIRED WOMAN, THE EAST INDIANS, AND THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt. See page 467.

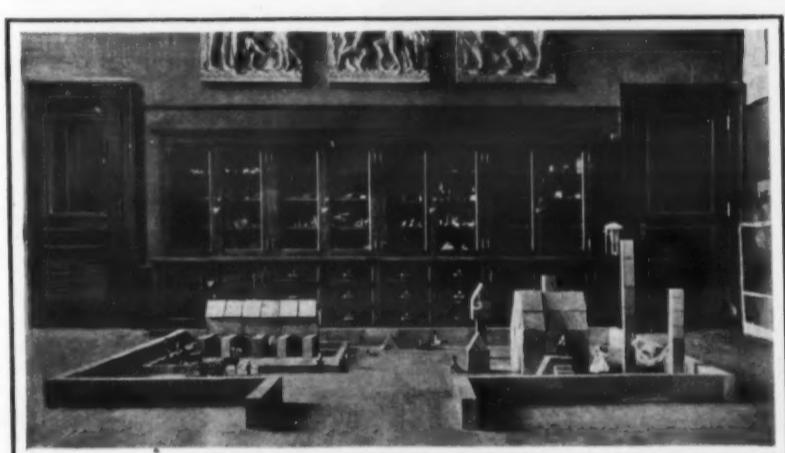
Educating the Little Ones in New York's Kindergartens



BUILDING CLOCKS OUT OF BLOCKS.



STUDYING NATURE IN THE PARK.



A CHILD'S DESIGN FOR A MODEL FARM.



YOUTHFUL FLORISTS INSPECTING A FLOWER GARDEN.



TAKING THE FIRST STEP IN GARDENING.



MAKING TALLOW CANDLES AND LEARNING TO USE THE SCALES.



AMUSING THEMSELVES WITH THEIR TOYS.

Photographs by Lewis W. Hine.

Toils and Trials of the Theatrical Press Agent

By Harriet Quimby

MAKING theatrical stars and furnishing twinkles for the lesser lights is an industry that flourishes the year around in New York. "Newspaper beauties" and "newspaper actresses," applied to aspirants both homely and talented, are terms frequently heard from persons who are familiar with the press agent's game, which creates beauty where there is none and which makes talent to order. Facile pens, unbounded sense of humor, and a combination of tact and ingenuity are responsible for suggestions so powerful that their psychic influence, spread by means of magazines and newspapers, gradually brings about the public acclaim of an actress who would otherwise waste her sweetness on the desert air. The actress who is in a position to afford it hires a writer who devotes his entire attention to keeping his star in the public eye. Among the well-known actresses in America, fully one-half came into prominence through clever "press-agenting." The duties of a general press agent are multifold. He must not only keep the plays under his charge before the public, but he must also think up original stories that are newsworthy enough to attract disinterested editors, and at the same time bring into notice a member of one of the companies under his management, make her name familiar, and create a desire in the theatre-going public to see her.

One of the busiest centres of newspaper spot-light manipulation in New York is situated on the second floor of the Lyric Theatre, where Henry Edward Warner, the general press representative of the fifty or more Shubert attractions, holds daily levees. There is no whirring machinery, no commotion of any kind, except the tick-tick of typewriting machines and the almost incessant tinkle of the telephone, and the footsteps of a steady stream of visitors entering and exiting from the door which leads to the inner sanctum. Bent on spending a morning with the pen-and-ink manufacturers of beauty and talent, I arrived early on the scene, but already the business of the day was in full swing. In the rear of the room a wall of shelves held hundreds of photographs of players, and to the left of the wall a file of newspapers and magazines suggested a reading-room. A boy was busy pasting clippings into a book. In another part of the room a blackboard bore the inscription, "Daily Thoughts," and the following wisdom: "No man can attend to every one's business without neglecting his own." A dramatic editor was talking confidentially with Mr. Warner, and Morris Jones, assistant-in-chief, was helping a fashion editor select photographs of some of the Shubert stars whose gowns might inspire interest in the minds of the paper's readers. A messenger with a note, and possibly a request for tickets, was waiting for attention. The kaleidoscopic machinery of the "star factory" was in motion, and the procession of events followed each other in rapid succession, rebuking me with the fact that in a frivolous mood I had once accused press agents in general, and Mr. Warner in particular, of leading a blithesome and leisurely existence. My presence had been especially invited to observe and to remember the defense made on that occasion, which was corroborated by actual happenings following each other.

"Mr. Warner at the 'phone?'" "Yes, here at the 'phone. Yes, two, for 'Girls,' to-night. All right. In the box office. Yes. No, not at all. Good-bye." Then to his secretary: "Make out two, credit to the World." "Now for this work," beginning to dictate,

"Sam Bernard will—" Ting a ling, ting a ling—"Hello, hello—yes, here at the 'phone. Who is this? Yes, all right. Pretty crowded—do best we can. Glad to oblige. Yes. Good-bye." "Make out two for Lew Fields and credit to Herald, please; and where was I in that dictation? Oh, yes. Sam Ber-

quested a long and confidential talk with Mr. Warner—a request that was granted, because that amiable person had accepted for Miss Ricard an invitation to speak on the suffrage question at a public meeting in Madison Square. She was perfectly agreeable to speaking, but she had no speech. The matter, however, was quickly remedied, and she went out happy; and in rustled breezy Ruth Maycliffe, the little Texas girl who is playing in Clyde Fitch's play, "Girls." She had with her a dramatic editor from out of town, and, after a great deal of irresponsible chatter and laughter which put everybody into a good humor, they were off.

Enter next a man appearing like a detective, and subsequently proving to be one, who requested a private audience, which took a half-hour of valuable time. His mission was to report on a case of law-breaking to gain free seats to the theatres. The methods employed by the law-breaker had been most original, and it had caused no end of trouble to get at the author of the fraud. A woman, who has since become known to police circles, wrote to the various press agents for tickets and signed to her requests the names of well-known actors and actresses. She had taken the precaution to leave forwarding orders in the post-office for the persons whose names she used. When she received their mail she extracted

from it the envelopes containing tickets and returned the rest, at the same time canceling the forwarding orders, thus permitting the mail to reach its proper destination. The tickets were sold.

This matter disposed of, the regular business of the day continued. A messenger ran in with a wire to rush matter for the "Blue Moon," and, regardless of visitors, Mr. Warner was obliged to turn his attention to dictation for a few minutes while he thought up enough matter to cover the Sunday papers, and the same was dispatched by special delivery. Photographers with proofs to select from, messengers with requests for tickets, and various writers and visitors of every possible mission came in. And so the press agent's toils and trials continue for six days out of seven.

Morris Jones

Is the North Pole Dodging Explorers?

THE ENDEAVOR to find the north pole has long been considered by many persons to be utterly useless. This idea is now confirmed by Captain Ejnar Mikkelsen, the Arctic explorer, who lately returned from an unsuccessful expedition in search of a great continent which he believes exists in the Beaufort Sea, the most northerly body of water on the earth. He speaks of the quest for the pole as illusive, and it is pertinent to note that an English scientist, Moses B. Cotworth, who has recently been in northern Alaska, is of the opinion that the north pole is shifting. This is due, he claims, to the fact that there have been great accumulations of ice along the Canadian shore of the Arctic Ocean and in Baffin's Land and Greenland. The upper part of Greenland is cloaked with ice ten thousand feet thick. The ice is constantly increasing in quantity. The inconceivable weight of these ice accumulations, says Mr. Cotworth, influences the rotation of the earth and pushes the crust of the earth, together with the north pole and the Arctic Circle, toward Siberia.



BUSY OFFICES OF THE GENERAL PRESS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SHUBERTS.



Ye agent sat up half the night,
Dictating tales with all his might.
He searched his mind both near and far
To boost his proud, ambitious star.



Next morn he scanned his papers o'er—
He turned this page and then some more.
Still eager scanned, with sinking heart,
Nor found one line in any part.



Then cursed his luck, bewailed his fate,
Profanely moaned his busted state;
And now the midnight oil he spills
To reconcile his tailor bills.

Popular Entertainers at New York's Leading Theatres



AMY RICARD APPEARING IN "GIRLS," CLYDE FITCH'S ROLICKING NEW PLAY, AT DALY'S.



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.
31. MARGARET DALE AND WILLIAM H. CRANE IN "FATHER AND THE BOYS."
Caricatures by E. A. Goewey.



CYRIL SCOTT IN "THE ROYAL MOUNTED," A PLEASING ROMANTIC DRAMA, AT THE GARRICK.—*White.*



ESTELLE WENTWORTH AND JACK GARDNER IN "THE YANKEE PRINCE," GEORGE COHAN'S RATTLING NEW PLAY, AT THE KNICKERBOCKER.—*Hall.*



MABEL BARRISON IN "THE FLOWER OF THE RANCH," THE MUSICAL COMEDY, AT THE MAJESTIC.—*E. Chickering.*



FRANK KEENAN AND CHARLOTTE WALKER IN BELASCO'S WAR DRAMA, "THE WARRENS OF VIRGINIA," AT THE STUYVESANT.—*Byron.*



OZA WALDROP, INGENUE WITH "PAID IN FULL," THE GREAT HIT, AT THE ASTOR.



THE FINISH OF THE DUEL IN THE FIRST ACT OF "THE LUCK OF MACGREGOR," RECENTLY AT THE GARDEN THEATRE.
White.



EDITH TALIAFERRO, SISTER AND CLEVER UNDERSTUDY OF MABEL TALIAFERRO, IN "POLLY OF THE CIRCUS," AT THE LIBERTY.—*Davis & Sanford.*



SHERIDAN BLOCK, THOMAS FINDLEY, IDA CONQUEST, GEORGE PROBERT, WILLIAM COURTEY, AND WALTER HALE IN "THE WOLF," EUGENE WALTER'S NEW PLAY, AT THE LYRIC.



HENRY E. DIXEY, MARIE NORDSTROM, AND JAMES STOTTSWOOD IN "PAPA LE BONNARD," THE POPULAR FRENCH COMEDY DRAMA, AT THE BIJOU THEATRE.—*White.*

The Railroad Side of "the Greatest Problem in the World"—No. 2

WHAT THE RAILROADS HAVE DONE FOR THE COUNTRY IN THE EAST AND SOUTH

By Gilson Willets, Special Correspondent for Leslie's Weekly

ARE WE attacking the railroads with an arrow? Or is our weapon of attack a boomerang? This agitation against the railroads—is it justified? No end of railroad men high up answered this question for me on my trip around the Union. They stated the case for the railroads, of course; but surely the railroads are entitled to a hearing. They said, "The railroads were never more honestly administered and never more abused than now; never in better condition and never more criticised." Railroad men assert that the press, in its present hostility to the railroads, is falling in line with an anti-corporation sentiment which has been created by political leaders who are bidding for votes by attacking large vested interests indiscriminately.

The object of the present paper is to show what the railroads have done and are doing specifically for the country in the East and South. The paper that follows this one will tell what the railroads are doing and have done for the West. By knowing what the railroads do for us, we may discover that our weapon of attack is a boomerang—not a mere arrow from a quiver of prejudice and misinformation—and that in the end our weapon will return, if it has not already done so, to knock us out of our own good jobs.

The first trunk line in the country was the Erie Railroad. Therefore the Erie was the first to begin the work of hastening the development of the middle Atlantic and middle West States. It was the Erie that first connected the ocean with the Great Lakes. From the very day that the Erie's trains first appeared, unheard-of thrift came to the people in its territory. The road now has a mileage of 2,500 miles and annual earnings of about \$40,000,000. If the road earns \$40,000,000, what must be the earnings of the people who contribute the traffic from which that revenue is drawn?

Twenty thousand miles of Vanderbilt lines have done something for forty million persons. That is, the Vanderbilt lines have done something for one-half of the population of the country, the most active half commercially. Wherever the Vanderbilts have taken over a seeming "dead one" in the way of a railroad, there has come new prosperity not only to the road involved, but to the people living in its territory. They took the Nickel Plate and the Lake Erie and Western—and how quickly all the towns on those lines felt the impetus to trade and wages given by the injection of Vanderbilt blood! The New York Central lines tap the four corners of the East. And all souls within their territory know that the Vanderbilts



E. H. HARRIMAN,
President of the Southern Pacific
Railroad.

Pennsylvania is felt immediately by all the men employed in all the industries in Pennsylvania Railroad territory. The Pennsylvania Railroad was built originally for the future good of the State whose name it bears. That the road made good is evidenced in the fact that, by thus giving the industries of the State a chance to develop, the Pennsylvania made the Keystone State the second greatest State in the Union. It was the Pennsylvania Railroad that first found a market for Pennsylvania manufactures on the other side of the Alleghanies and along the Mississippi and in the Great Lakes region. The Pennsylvania was the first to use steel rails; first to adopt Bessemer steel; first to install the air-brake, the track-tank, and the signal block system. To-day the road pays over \$70,000,000 in wages, and in its existence of sixty years has paid about \$200,000,000 in dividends.

When the agitation against railroads began, the Pennsylvania had begun putting millions into circulation in wages and in purchase of material. The plans included \$100,000,000 for a New York terminal, \$67,000,000 for improvements to Pittsburgh, \$50,000,000 for 1,100 new locomotives, \$35,000,000 for steel cars. It began spending these vast sums, aggregating \$250,000,000, in anticipation of the necessities of the future. But agitation against railroads has caused the suspension of some of these contemplated improvements, and thousands upon thousands of men who would have been in receipt of wages to-day as the result of the Pennsylvania's activity are now numbered among the unemployed.

The Pennsylvania was the first to show that it understood that public approval is a far shorter and much more certain road to success than bribery. When the company wanted the right of way for its new terminal in New York, aldermen wanted a "hand-out" for privileges. "Not a dollar," replied the Pennsylvania. "This thing goes through on its merits or not at all." It was the Pennsylvania that first stopped rebates. Way back in 1900 the Pennsylvania gave notice that no more rebates would be paid, and that all shippers, great and small, would be placed upon a basis of perfect equality. This road carried 130,000,000 passengers last year. With how many of those passengers did it fail to keep faith?

So much for a very brief suggestion of what the railroads mean to a man holding a job in the East. Now for what the railroads mean to the man who must earn his livelihood in the South.

The Southern railways, more than brotherhood, knitted the North and the South together after the war. The railways gave prosperity to the South by encouraging immigration and bringing in people to help do the upbuilding. Memphis twenty years ago had a population of 64,000. To-day it has 102,000. The railways did it. A few years ago hundreds of places in Louisiana, like Crowley, for example, were only prairie land. The Southern Pacific built a station at Crowley, and to-day that place boasts 7,000 persons. Other railroads did the same thing for a hundred other thriving places in the Southern States. The Southern Railway went into the waste places of the South and caused towns to spring up. The Seaboard Air Line went into a country of blasted hopes, and built up new industries and with them new courage. To a region of penury the Atlantic Coast Line brought plenty—by putting cash into circulation where no cash had been before. The Southern Railway gave the exact service necessary for the healthy development of the States through which it runs. It not only created new industries, but itself became the chief customer for the products of the new mills.

The South needed \$200,000,000 for further immediate development. The Southern railways were securing that vast investment of Northern capital along their lines—when the unreasoning agitation against all railroads set in and, temporarily at least, halted the Southward movement of money. One hundred and six new railway enterprises were under way in the South when the politicians began using the Southern railways as footballs. Those new roads were to be for the development of timber and mining regions and to handle "long hauls" in Texas and Oklahoma. The promoters of the enterprises have, for the moment, been frightened away. They will get back on the job as soon as a certain brand of politician is relegated to oblivion.

It was the principal roads of the South—namely, the Southern Railway, the Seaboard Air Line, and the Atlantic Coast Line—that set to work in a practical way to encourage the growth of building associations in the South, that helped develop the savings-bank idea, that gave practical aid in the construction of better homes for workingmen, that led the work of beautifying towns and cities, that showed the way to municipal advancement in sanitation. These three great railroads, in fact, brought to the South new energy, new vim, new wealth. The story of the New South is the story of the Southern railroads. It was the railroads built by Flagler and the late Mr. Plant that made Florida a health resort for the whole nation. The building of roads by those two men on the Florida east and west coasts was not with the primal intention of making money, but of helping the poor in

health; for each was led to the work of developing Florida for the sick because each first took a sick wife to that State and found that her health improved. Both Plant and Flagler built their railroads with, as it were, their own hands. And the sick of the nation benefited, while to pleasure-seekers was opened a vast and beautiful new playground.

In Texas the Southern Pacific put its industrial department to work to find a way of getting water on the semi-arid land. The railroad men dug artesian wells, found water gushing like so many geysers, and thus was settled the problem of irrigation. The result was that

five years later the Southern Pacific had 600,000 new settlers along its line in Texas, where no man had lived before. And those settlers have no kick coming to-day with the Southern Pacific. When the flood struck Galveston the Southern Pacific was building its great docks there. Before the city got its 10,000 dead into the ground, the Southern Pacific issued orders to resume the seemingly impossible task of building the docks. The hundreds of thousands of dollars thus put into circulation staved off much local distress, while the bold move on the part of the Southern Pacific did much to encourage the disheartened citizens. Altogether the railroad put \$3,000,000 into circulation in wages while building the docks.

The railroads have been one of the most important factors in the good-roads movement throughout the country. The Illinois Central, for instance, sends out a special train carrying road-making machines and road-makers, and makes piece of road as an object-lesson; meantime the men in charge of the train explain to all concerned the value of building better roads in their townships. The Southern Railway, too, sends out a special train of twelve cars, carrying all modern road-making machinery, making stops at all important places to show people how to build good wagon roads, thus encouraging the growth and development of its contributory territory, while helping its people in the most practical way.

All this, then, is but a slight suggestion of what the railroads have done, and are doing, for the country.

Attacking the goose that lays the golden egg are a hostile press and some wild-eyed politicians. Their unreasoning antagonism has had these four results: First, the undermining of confidence in large corporate interests; second, the suspension of improvements on nearly all railroads; third, general business depression from which the whole country has suffered; fourth, you and I have had our salaries reduced, and we know a fellow or two who has lost his job.

To attack the railroads unjustly is to cause a mighty quiet spell along the rails; and your job and mine are fearfully and wonderfully sensitive to the slightest cessation of railroad activity, as I've tried to show here in suggesting what the railroads do for us. Wonder if we hadn't better make sure our attacking weapon is an arrow and not a boomerang?

Gilson Willets

NOTE: Next article will tell "How Trade Follows the Railroads in the West."

Americans Go into Business in England.

A NEW patent act in England has caused a large number of foreign firms to establish factories in that country. This law has something of the effect of a tariff measure, for it provides that foreign patents shall remain valid in Great Britain only if they are worked there. American companies will start razor and shoe factories, and German firms will manufacture indigo and aniline dyes under the British flag.

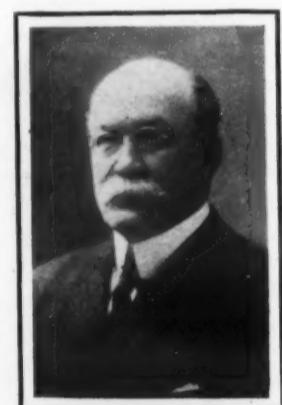


FREDERICK D. UNDERWOOD,
President of the Erie
Railroad.

are doing something to promote the people's interests all the time; for we can't get away from the fact that the railroad that hustles most to promote its own interests does most to promote the people's welfare. One railroad official said to me, "The New York Central, by advertising itself, brings a hundred million dollars to Broadway every year."

The New York, New Haven and Hartford has set the railroads of the country this example. The New Haven was the first and is still the foremost in eliminating grade crossings. On the seventy-five miles between New York and New Haven it would be difficult to find a single level crossing on this road. You'll see more under- and over-bridges on that short stretch of road than you'll see on a thousand miles of Western road. This wholesale elimination of grade crossings has facilitated commerce and increased the value of real-estate holdings in the New Haven's territory to the extent of many millions of dollars.

And what of the Pennsylvania lines? The Pennsylvania Railroad embraces the industrial heart of America. The life of the industrial centres of the country is, in a sense, the life of the railroad named. The least suspension of activity on the part of the



W. W. FINLEY,
President of the Southern
Railway.

Annual Awakening of America's Most Popular Seaside Resort

IMPRESSIONS OF CONEY ISLAND GATHERED WITH THE CAMERA ON THE FIRST GENIAL DAY IN SPRING



THE MAGNET THAT ALWAYS DRAWS THE CROWD—THE RECONSTRUCTED BOWERY LOOKING TOWARD DREAMLAND.



AS A BIRD WOULD SEE CONEY—LOOKING SOUTH DOWN SURF AVENUE TOWARD THE OCEAN—DREAMLAND, LUNA PARK, AND STEEPLECHASE ARE ON THIS THOROUGHFARE.



WHERE PLEASURE REIGNS SUPREME—THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEEPLECHASE PALACE ON SURF AVENUE BUILT ON THE SITE OF THE STRUCTURE DESTROYED BY FIRE LAST YEAR.



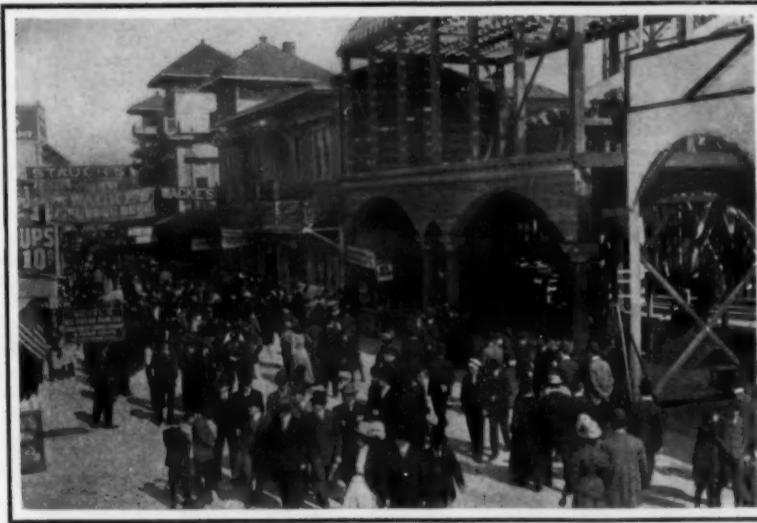
LUNA PARK, SHOWING THE FOUNTAIN AND BAMBOO SLIDE ALL READY FOR THIS SEASON'S CROWD.



A TRIP ON A SCENIC RAILWAY AT CONEY ISLAND IS FULL OF ADVENTURE AND EXCITEMENT, AND ALWAYS INTERESTS THE CROWD.



A POPULAR RESORT FOR THOSE WHO DRIVE—SURF AVENUE AT CONEY ISLAND ON A WARM SPRING SUNDAY.



THE "NEW" CONEY ISLAND—MORE ATTRACTIVE EVEN THAN BEFORE LAST YEAR'S CONFLAGRATION.

Photographs by Burt Phillips.

"Leslie's Weekly's" Memorable Fight for Pure Milk

REMARKABLE FEATURES OF THIS PAPER'S CRUSADE AGAINST THE SWILL-MILK TRAFFIC FIFTY YEARS AGO.



SWILL TANKS CONNECTED WITH A BROOKLYN DISTILLERY—FILLING CASKS WITH SLOPS FOR THE COW STABLES OF LONG ISLAND FARMERS.



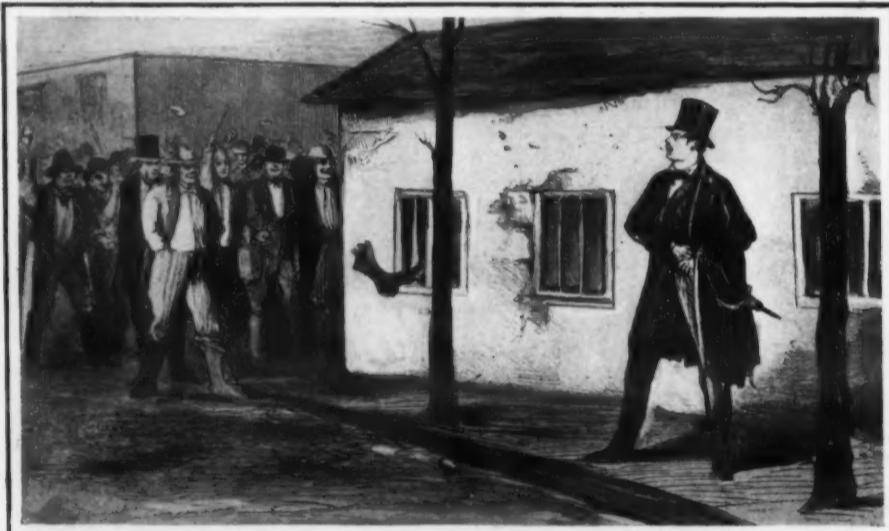
SWILL-MILK MEN ARRESTED AND TAKEN BEFORE THE MAYOR AT CITY HALL AMID THE JEERS OF THE CROWD.



DISSECTING A COW THAT DIED OF DISEASE IN A SWILL-MILK STABLE—FRANK LESLIE, THE HEALTH WARDENS, AND OTHERS WITNESSING THE OPERATION.



A DISGUSTING SCENE—MILKING A DYING COW SO WEAK THAT SHE HAD TO BE SUPPORTED IN A SLING.



EMPLOYEES AT A SWILL-MILK STABLE ATTACKING A "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" ARTIST WHO SOUGHT TO PICTURE THE PLACE.



"LESLIE'S WEEKLY" DETECTIVE ATTACKED BY A SWILL-MILK MAN AND FORCED TO DEFEND HIMSELF WITH A PISTOL.

Photographs reproduced from Leslie's Weekly of May 15th, 1858, and copyrighted.

Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

ONE OF the greatest services ever rendered to the public by any newspaper was the famous exposure by LESLIE'S WEEKLY in 1858 of the impure milk traffic in New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. In his crusade against producers of and dealers in tainted milk, the late Frank Leslie expended thousands of dollars, incurred the enmity of prominent politicians, and had to defend himself in libel proceedings. But he won out, and his triumphant efforts proved to be the first practical and efficient step in the movement to assure a pure milk supply to the cities of the United States. This fight for the welfare of the people was waged with great ability. It reacted beneficially on the paper, whose circulation increased tremendously on account of it.

The public-spirited action of the paper was instigated by the discovery that the three towns mentioned were being supplied with milk obtained for the most part from diseased cattle, confined in overcrowded, ill-ventilated, and filthy stables. Many of these pens were connected with distilleries, and the cows therein were fed on distillery slops. This unnatural diet, coupled with lack of exercise and the frightfully un-

sanitary conditions in general, had a dreadful effect on the wretched animals. They were attacked with tuberculosis and broke out in running sores; their tails and even their limbs rotted away. They were, however, milked to the last, and when too weak to rise from the floor to which they had sunk, they were suspended in slings or otherwise held up until the contaminated fluid was extracted from them. When they ran dry or were about to die, they were slaughtered and the carcasses were sold for food.

Impelled by these considerations LESLIE'S WEEKLY published incisive accounts and startling illustrations of the scenes witnessed by its detectives and artists. Offenders were excoriated without regard to their wealth and standing. The revelations aroused the indignation of the people, who gave the paper their moral support. But the interests exposed were angered beyond bounds. Mr. Leslie was deluged with threatening letters and his representatives were often assailed by employés of the swill-milk men. Daniel Tiemann was then mayor of New York, and he seconded LESLIE'S WEEKLY's endeavors to have the stables presented to the grand jury as a nuisance. The exposure of itself goaded a number of owners to break up their vile stables. A committee of the New

York board of health investigated the evil conditions, but the majority report exonerated the swill-milkers. The "whitewashers" were mercilessly scored by LESLIE'S WEEKLY, and they in vain sought to have Mr. Leslie indicted by the grand jury for libel. Mr. Leslie received from admiring citizens a handsome gift in recognition of his splendid service to the people. The good effects of his work were permanent. It has been an incentive to the champions of pure-food products ever since.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." For home and office.

If Your Dinner Distresses,
HALF a teaspoonful of Horsford's Acid Phosphate in half a glass of water will bring quick relief.

A Home Comfort.

THE merits of Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk (unsweetened) are convenience, economy, purity. Use it in all recipes calling for milk or cream. In this product the natural milk flavor is retained. Suitable for fruits, cereals, tea and coffee.

In the Trail of the Terrible Tornado in the South



COMPLETE DEVASTATION IN THE HEART OF THE TOWN OF ALBERTVILLE, ALA., WHERE SEVERAL PERSONS WERE KILLED.—G. Riffen.



WRECK OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT AMITE, LA.—J. H. Coquille.



POOR NEGROES AT AMITE, LA., MOURNING THE DESTRUCTION OF THEIR CABINS.—J. H. Coquille.



VINEYARD HOUSE, CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., CRUSHED BY TREES BLOWN DOWN UPON IT.—H. H. Bacon.



TEMPLETON HOUSE, AT ALBERTVILLE, ALA., SHATTERED AND RUINED.
W. J. Randle.



CITIZENS INSPECTING THE RUINS OF THEIR DWELLINGS AT GRIFFIN, GA.
F. W. Clarke.



RUINS OF THE MANSION AT LUCERNE PLANTATION, CONCORDIA PARISH, LA., IN WHICH A PROMINENT SOCIETY WOMAN OF NATCHEZ, MISS., WAS KILLED.—Charles W. Miller.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

REV. DR. MORGAN DIX, rector of Trinity Parish, New York, and one of the most widely known Episcopal clergymen in the country, at New York, April 30th, aged 80.

Frederic W. Huidekoper, a prominent railroad magnate, at Washington, D. C., April 29th, aged 68.

Dr. Charles J. Aldrich, leading specialist in neurology, at Cleveland, O., April 29th, aged 47.

Prince Emil Schoenaich-Carolath, poet and novelist, at Hasseldorf, Germany, April 30th, aged 56.

Julius Frank, historical painter, at Berlin, Germany, April 30th, aged 82.

Miss Virginia Kent Johnston, one of the best known women educators in New England, at New Haven, Conn., April 30th.

James J. McNulty, professor of philosophy at the New York City College, at New York, May 1st, aged 45.

Leslie P. Farmer, passenger commissioner of the Trunk Line Association, at New York, May 1st, aged 60.

James H. Wallick, formerly a successful popular actor, at Middletown, N. Y., May 1st, aged 69, suicide.

Julian Bakkh, the Jewish millionaire publisher of the *Rech*, and a philanthropist, at St. Petersburg, May 1st, suicide.

Matthew Griffin, once a journalistic power in Wall Street, at New York, May 1st.

Henry P. Sampers, proprietor of *Le Courier des Etats-Unis*, at New York, May 1st, aged 69.

General Stephen Turr, a famous revolutionary commander, a Garibaldian veteran, and once a confidential adviser of Kossuth, at Budapest, Hungary, May 21, aged 83.

Rev. William Bryce Morrow, a hero of the smallpox epidemic at Bethlehem, Pa., in 1882, at Plainfield, N. J., May 1st, aged 69.

C. Arthur Williams, associate editor of the Washington, D. C., *Herald*, at El Paso, Tex., May 1st, aged 32.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE TO PREFERRED SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who are on my preferred list and who have failed to receive their papers regularly since the disastrous fire which destroyed our building will do me a favor if they will advise me to that effect, as I wish every subscriber on the preferred list to be assured of an early and regular delivery of his paper.

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

THE RAILROADS appear to be the football just now of everybody. When the business depression, largely caused by the onslaught on the railroads, cut down their earnings, and the railroads in turn proposed to reduce wages, they were not permitted to do so. Those high in authority suggested that a better way for the railroads to help themselves would be to increase their freight charges. The untimeliness and unfairness of such a suggestion are obvious. With State Legislatures and cheap demagogues denouncing the railroads and asserting that their rates, especially for the carriage of passengers, are exorbitant, this is hardly a time for the railroads to increase rates on freight and invite the further disfavor of the public.

The railroads are no different from any other corporation employing labor. They are no different from the individual in his private business. When they suffer from business depressions they must reduce expenses. It is as unbusiness-like to suggest an increase in freight charges by the railroads as it would be to suggest to a merchant in time of depression that he should advance the price of his goods.

Reason, common sense, and justice seemed to be applied to the consideration of every business excepting that of the railroads. The latter are set aside as a class by themselves, as if they were free from the general laws of trade and economics. It is a most unhappy position in which to place them, and, strangely enough, the public fail to see that in tripping the railways they are imposing hardships on the chief contributors to the prosperity of the country. How long will the public continue to be misled and deceived? How long before that inherent love of fair play which abides in the American breast will assert itself in behalf of our hectored railroads and industrial corporations? It is true that some of them have made a great deal of money, and that some have returned handsome fortunes to their promoters;

CHANGE IN FOOD

Works Wonders in Health.

It is worth knowing that a change in food can cure dyspepsia. "I deem it my duty to let you know how Grape-Nuts food has cured me of indigestion.

"I had been troubled with it for years, until last year my doctor recommended Grape-Nuts food to be used every morning. I followed instructions and now I am entirely well.

"The whole family like Grape-Nuts, we use four packages a week. You are welcome to use this testimonial as you see fit."

The reason this lady was helped by the use of Grape-Nuts food, is that it is predigested by natural processes and therefore does not tax the stomach as the food she had been using; it also contains the elements required for building up the nervous system. If that part of the human body is in perfect working order, there can be no dyspepsia, for nervous energy represents the steam that drives the engine.

When the nervous system is run down, the machinery of the body works badly. Grape-Nuts food can be used by small children as well as adults. It is perfectly cooked and ready for instant use.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

but is not the risk worth more than an ordinary interest returned? Does not the very fact that one risks his money in an enterprise entitle him to share in the benefits which that enterprise confers on the community; and what enterprise confers a greater public benefit than the railroad?

A man who buys a farm or a house, or a bill of merchandise, a bale of cotton, or a tub of butter, buys it because he believes he is securing a bargain. If he buys it to sell again, the greater his profit, the greater his satisfaction. It was recently announced that a farm that had been purchased in 1838 by Mr. Astor for \$23,000, and which was then on the outskirts of New York City, has increased in value so it is now worth \$3,000,000. Is this "taut money," or is it the return that Astor's heirs receive for his forethought when he made his investment? Anybody could have bought the property at that time and secured the profit. In 1842 Patrick Dougherty bought a building lot in what was then the suburbs of New York, and which is now its centre, and paid for it \$450. Recently at auction it was sold for nearly \$100,000. In this instance a poor man reaped a great profit by his forethought. In the case of Astor it was a rich man. Should either of these be deprived of his opportunity to do something for himself and children? The day will come when the people will begin to think of such questions from the rational standpoint, and common sense will take the place of the unwisdom which generally prevails among the narrow-minded and thoughtless.

Is it fair, reasonable, or necessary that the railroads of the country should be put, in this time of depression, to extraordinary expense to comply with the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission? A recent press dispatch says that the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, a line a hundred miles long, had been obliged to employ five clerks to compile a report ordered by the commission, to show the rates from every station on the road to every other point in the United States, and that it will take five years to complete this task. The question is asked how long it would take trunk-line railroads thousands of miles in length to comply with such an order. What practical benefit will be derived from this work? It is so easy for a commission to issue an order, and the railroads have now been whipped into such a state of submission that there is no telling to what length the hardships imposed upon them may be carried. But have the stockholders and bondholders not as much right to protest against the unnecessary expenditure thus involved as they have against unnecessary expenditures of any kind? It occurs to me that the millions of investors in our great railroad companies should get together and do what the labor unions, manufacturers, and other organized forces are doing, namely, make a demand for consideration. Political conditions in this country have reached such a state that our law-makers will pay little heed to any one who does not shake his fist in their faces and disclose that the fist holds a bundle of votes. And demagogues blindly fail to see that the quickest road to ruin for them lies along the pathway of bankruptcy and destruction for our railroads and industries which they are surely inviting.

While the stock market has been showing greater strength of late, it must be borne in mind that one of the principal reasons for this is the accumulation of a large short interest. I pointed out, during the depression in the early part of the year, that the market might be rapidly advanced at any time if the short interest could be caught napping. It was so caught, and when it undertook to cover, the leaders of the market compelled the shorts to bid for the stocks they required until prices showed a substantial advance all along the line. It must also be remembered that a great deal of the floating supply of stocks and bonds was absorbed by investors during the period of depression. These were bargain-counter days, and those of my readers who followed my repeated suggestion that they should avail themselves of the opportunity thus presented to make investments have no reason to complain.

With the national conventions approaching and considerable uncertainty not only as to the candidates, but par-

ticularly as to the platforms they may promulgate, a slackening tendency in business might naturally be expected, with a corresponding dullness and possible liquidation in the stock market. If we were assured of normal crops the market would be in position for quite an advance. This should come a little later, after the presidential conventions have been held, if they exhibit conservative tendencies, and if the outlook for the crops in early summer is satisfactory.

S., Boone, Iowa: I am unable to obtain a rating or a satisfactory report.

M.C.C., Minneapolis: The inquiry was answered promptly. Mistake somewhere.

S., Hagerstown, Md.: It is impossible to get any satisfaction from the representatives of the concern, and I believe it will be necessary to have an attorney not necessarily a high-priced one—to keep track of the case for you. Will communicate by mail.

B., Weehawken, N. J.: The affairs of the concern are in such a tangled condition that I am afraid you may have difficulty in securing your certificate. I believe it is a case in which you will have to have legal advice, but I would first make application direct for the stock and then govern myself accordingly.

Tobacco: One is always tempted to exchange a sluggish stock for one that is more active, yet the patient holders of the former in the end reap the advantage. I would not advise taking a loss in Havana Tobacco pref. The tobacco-crop failures in Cuba cannot continue indefinitely, and with a return to better conditions the stock should sell higher. I had rather even up at present prices.

S., Hagerstown, Md.: 1. I would not be in a hurry to purchase. The market has now had quite a rise, and a reaction, with the elimination of the short interest, might be naturally expected. On recessions the dividend-paying and cheaper stocks, like O. and W. and K. C. S. pref, and S. P. common, would be attractive. 2. Spencer Trask & Co., Pine and William streets, New York City, are prominent members of the Stock Exchange in high standing.

J., Indianapolis, Ind.: 1. Considering the social unrest in Japan, the bonds of that country are not looked upon by conservative investors as gilt-edged. While a revolution is not anticipated, it is obvious that if it occurred, the Japanese bonds might be repudiated in whole or in part. 2. The bond of the Pennsylvania just offered for sale is so well secured by a first lien on the road that it is gilt-edged. It is not surprising that it was so promptly subscribed for.

S., Chapinville, Conn.: Your letter was not received, or, if received, was unanswered. The probabilities at present, in view of the reduced earnings of the Pennsylvania and of the tendency to conservatism, do not favor an increase in dividend rates, but rather a further decrease. Pennsylvania stands on a higher plane than Southern Pacific common, but relatively, from the speculative outlook and the point of earnings, the latter is the cheaper. I have a doubt whether the 6 per cent, dividends on S. P. will be maintained unless the business depression passes away. The dividends are more than earned, and 6 per cent, can be paid if desired.

E., Cincinnati, O.: The best on your list, by all means, and the one that is undoubtedly gilt-edged and absolutely secure, both as regards principal and interest, is the 4½ first-mortgage certificates issued by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York. There is no possibility of anything happening to affect the value of these bonds or to interfere with their interest payments. They are held by the trustees of some of the largest estates, who confine all of their investments strictly to gilt-edged securities. An investment in these first-mortgage certificates is as safe as a deposit in a savings bank and is as carefully protected.

W., Helena, Mont.: 1. The rise in the market was due to two causes: First, the absorption of a good deal of floating stock by those who have been purchasing on the decline and are holding for investment; second, a large short interest has been covering at advancing figures. Insiders appear to have been taking good profits when they could get them, in the belief that many things may happen before the presidential election and that severe fluctuations are not improbable. 2. Beyond question the business depression is being quite severely felt in several directions. If the outlook for the crops should be discouraging, the market would inevitably have a setback.

L., Louisville, Ky.: 1. I would not sell my Pennsylvania stock at sacrifice. The reduction in the dividend had been anticipated, and a further reduction would be justified unless the railroad situation improves. It hardly seems possible that the present outcry against the railroads will be long continued. 2. The 4 per cent, bond issue of the Pennsylvania I regard as a high-class investment, as it is secured by a first lien on the road. 3. The tendency of all the short-time notes of the first class has naturally been to advance, because money is becoming more plentiful and seeking investment more freely. I regard the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, New York Central, and New Haven issues as among the best.

R., Portland, Ore.: 1. The absurd and altogether unjustified attacks on the Rock Island made by the anti-railroad element in Oklahoma are troublesome, but may not be serious. The proposed readjustment of the Rock Island's financial system, if it comes, will be due to other causes. The property was too heavily capitalized by the Moore interests and is not in condition to meet the present depression if it continues much longer. 2. The railroad stocks to which you refer are all dividend-payers, but a continuance of the dividends is not assured unless the present business depression passes away. Railroads which, during the prosperous times of the past year or two, increased their dividends no doubt thought the increase was justifiable. Had they foreseen the coming depression they would have husbanded their resources. 3. A. O. Brown & Co., 30 Broad Street, New York, have excellent lists showing the income values of dividend-paying stocks for investment, and will send them to you if you will write and mention Jasper.

R., Buffalo: 1. The reason that 8 per cent, can be paid on first-mortgage loans in the South and the West is, as I have already stated, because of the greater scarcity of loanable funds in those sections. We have no doubt that such investments are entirely safe if made on improved real estate in growing cities. 2. The loans in Houston, Tex., to which you refer, I am informed, are made on improved real estate in that city, which has over a hundred thousand inhabitants and is one of the coming cities of the South. Mr. William C. McLellan, Commercial Bank Building, Houston, Tex., tells me the 8 per cent, mortgages which he is offering are based on not to exceed 50 per cent, of the value of the property, with insurance in all cases for the full amount of the loan, and both insurance and taxes paid by the borrower. He gives as references the Commercial National Bank, the First National Bank, and other leading financial institutions of Houston. My readers can very readily communicate with Mr. McLellan in regard to the loans he offers. The future of Houston cannot be questioned. It is one of the greatest cities in Texas.

C., St. Paul: 1. The action of the Corn Products Refining Company in reducing the dividend on the pref. stock was in accordance with the conservative policy which has been consistently followed by President Bedford since he has charge of the company. In his circular to the holders of the pref. stock he intimated that "a little self-denial practiced at this time will be amply rewarded in the near

future." This assurance justifies you in holding the stock, and I would not sacrifice it at prevailing prices. 2. The earnings of U. S. Steel for the past quarter were about half of those of the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, and, had the customary charges for depreciation been taken out of the earnings, the dividends would not have been earned. It is this uncertainty regarding the iron trade that makes investors wary of holding the stock. 3. You are quite safe, I think, in buying investment securities on reaction. A very good list of these, with their rate of income, price, etc., will be sent you without charge if you will mention Jasper and write to J. S. Bache & Co., bankers, 42 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, May 7th, 1908.

JASPER.

...:

Lucky American Quarter Dollar.

ON FRIDAY the thirteenth a young man out of work took from his pocket his last quarter dollar. Turning it over in his hands, he discovered the following facts: There are thirteen letters in "quarter dollar." Thirteen stars surround the face on the coin. In the scroll held in the eagle's beak are thirteen letters, making the Latin phrase, *E pluribus unum*. The marginal feathers on each wing number thirteen. Thirteen stars are scattered over the surface above the eagle's head. In the tail appear thirteen feathers. The horizontal bars of the shield are thirteen in number. Three and ten are the vertical lines of the shield. In its left claw the eagle clutches thirteen arrows. Between the fifth and sixth pair of leaves in the branch held in the right claw appears a single leaf, making a total number of thirteen leaves on the branch. Thirteen feathers may be counted on the eagle's neck. The young man put the coin back into his pocket and went out of his room and began to hustle in search of work. By night he had earned three dollars, and, having been paid in twenty-five cent pieces, he jingled thirteen quarter dollars in his pocket. With all its unlucky thirteens, the quarter dollar became his lucky piece.

FINANCIAL

THERE ARE STILL MANY HIGH-CLASS SECURITIES LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SELLING BELOW INTRINSIC VALUE WHICH IF BOUGHT NOW, WOULD YIELD ATTRACTIVE INCOME WHILE CARRIED, AND SHOULD EVENTUALLY ADVANCE MATERIALLY IN PRICE. WE SHALL BE GLAD TO CORRESPOND WITH YOU ON THE SUBJECT.

Send for Weekly Financial Review.

J. S. BACHE & CO.

(Members New York Stock Exchange)

BANKERS, 42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Write for our lists showing income values of dividend paying stocks for investment.

A. O. BROWN & CO.
30 BROAD ST.
Members of N. Y. Stock and Principal Exchanges.

Wires to Principal Cities.

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Loans

Absolutely safe. Secured by improved Houston real estate of double the value of loan.
If you want an investment as safe as U. S. Bonds and paying 8 per cent. interest per annum, write me.
W. H. C. McLELLAND, Commercial Bank Building, Houston, Texas.

Share These Profits
CANDID STATEMENT
Prudent, small investors, if prompt, may share ground floor advantages and unusual profits of this company.
Safe as the savings bank—far more profitable and growing. Security given in addition. Incorporated, directed and controlled by successful, trustworthy Pittsburgh business men—Eleven able directors. Large assets, no debts, conservative, thoroughly reputable, practically non-competitive—No experiment, speculation nor mine. Splendid business, right in hand, calls for larger working capital—and assures wonderful growth, profits and dividends.—We want a large number of small investors in preference to a few large ones—clear business statement gives plain, straightforward reasons and also explains why small investors have first chance—while responsible business men guarantee to take and pay for all stock remaining—Let us send you full details—you are not obligated in any way by asking for them.

This is a good thing—we can prove it.

Let us "show you"—that's fair to us.

If it is good you should know about it—that's fair to you. Investigate thoroughly—be absolutely convinced of the soundness of it—or don't invest—that's fair to everybody.

Write or call for CANDID STATEMENT—all about it.

JAMES D. WHITE

Empire Building

Pittsburgh, Pa.

TENDER Itching Aching



FEET

Red, rough, sore hands, torturing, disfiguring eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, inflammations and chafings soothed and, in the majority of cases, speedily cured by warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. The world's favourites for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp and hair. Guaranteed absolutely pure, and may be used from the hour of birth.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq., Paris, Rue de la Paix, Amsterdam, R. T. Co.; Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta, China, Hong Kong, Drue Co., Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; Russia, Ferrelin, Moscow; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Prop., Boston, Mass. Post Free, Cuticura Book on Care of the Skin.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY'S CLASSIFIED SERVICE

The Best Classified Advertising Medium

OVER 100,000 COPIES PRINTED EACH WEEK

1,000,000 READERS

Every endeavor will be made to keep questionable advertisements out of these columns

MISCELLANEOUS

BUTCHER'S BOSTON POLISH is the best finish made for floors and interior woodwork. Not brittle; will not scratch or deface like shellac or varnish. Send for free booklet. For sale by dealers in Paints, Hardware and House Furnishings. Butcher Polish Co., 306 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Reliable correspondents in every city to sell stocks on a brokerage basis. I have a high-class proposition; one that will make good. Write for prospectus and terms. G. W. Clawson, Dept. 26, Kansas City, Mo.

GROLASH, the most wonderful eyelash and eye-brow grower on market. Making the eyelashes heavy, long and glossy. Guaranteed pure and harmless. 25c. per box. Satisfaction or money back. Address Western Toilet Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FURNISH EASTMAN KODAK FILM FREE with mail orders for Kodak Developing and Printing. Velox used. Work guaranteed. Write to-day for special offers and price list. R. HOMER HOWRY, 606 Carondelet, Los Angeles, Cal.

HOTELS

SEATTLE, WASH.

SAVOY HOTEL

"12 Stories of Solid Comfort."

Concrete, steel and marble. In fashionable shopping district. 210 rooms, 135 baths. English Grill. \$1 up.

ASTHMA

Recent investigations show that the disease is caused by poisons (Toxins) which attack the nerves of the bronchial tubes. Drugs can give only temporary relief. These poisons can be removed and eliminated from the system by ABSORPTION.

The Asthma Absorbents have always succeeded in eradicating these poisons from the system and effecting a complete cure. Send for books.

TOXO-ABSORBENT CO.
31 Church Street Rochester, N. Y.

New Books of the Highest Worth.

TO THE student beginning the study of philosophy, and even to the scholar well versed who needs a book of quick reference, "Modern Classical Philosophy" is an extremely helpful volume. Its more than seven hundred pages contain selections illustrating modern philosophy from Bruno to Spencer. Its compiler is Professor Benjamin Rand, of Harvard University, one of the most competent men to prepare such an anthology, and it comprises excerpts from the writings of eighteen of the most eminent philosophers of the period indicated, including, besides those already named, Bacon, Hobbs, Descartes, Spinoza, von Leibnitz, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, de Condillac, Kant, Fichte, von Schelling, Hegel, Schopenhauer, Comte, and John Stuart Mill. Excellent judgment has been exercised in making the selections, which convey distinctly the main outlines of the philosophies of the great thinkers mentioned. Critics may differ regarding some aspects of the professor's work. Evolutionists, for instance, may think that too much space has been given to Kant and not enough to Spencer. But this is a matter of opinion, and it is not likely that a compilation by a Spencerite would altogether please the metaphysicians. The selected matter is given wholly without comment except in an occasional foot-note, so that the reader is obliged to rely on his own understanding in judging of the soundness and relative value of the ideas presented. In the view of many, a concise essay weighing and making a comparative analysis of the various philosophies would have added to the usefulness of the work. However, the book is so valuable as it stands that nobody should be disposed to quarrel with the compiler. It can be recommended to all who take an interest in the endeavors of prominent intellects to solve the problems of life and destiny. Some of the notions unfolded are now lacking in vitality and obsolete, but they are still of educative potency, since they reveal the operations of powerful minds, and they have much historical significance. The book is well indexed, clearly printed, and neatly bound. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York and Boston. Price, \$2.50.

Deservedly popular has the so-called Appreciation Series, published by Baker & Taylor, New York, become. Russell Sturgis, with his "Appreciation of Pictures and of Sculpture," and George Edward Woodberry's "Appreciation of Literature" are works of genuine worth, not so technical or abstruse as to be understandable only by the artist or savant, but books of the thoroughly readable kind. The first two abound in illustrations, some of which have been rarely printed, and Mr. Sturgis's observations are indicative of keen knowledge of his subjects; and the third, simple in style, and almost conversational in its tone, prepares the reader for full appreciation of what is best in literature by instructive essays on poetry—lyrical, narrative, and dramatic—fiction and other prose forms. Price, \$1.50 each.

Montaigne, as one of the great confessors of life in literature, ostensibly baring his life and thoughts, but revealing to the reader the latter's own personality; Cervantes's "Don Quixote," the book of "one great defeat, but also of many victories," and Virgil as the poet whose verse has had most power in the world—these and three others (Shakespeare, Milton, and Scott) constitute the "Great Writers" whom Professor George Edward Woodberry has selected for his book of that name. The style is trenchant, crisp, and bristles with new ideas on old subjects, delightfully set forth. Published by the McClure Company, New York. Price, \$1.20.

American Shoes for England. A GOOD market for American shoes may be found in England. English dealers admit the excellence, and in some cases the superiority, of American uppers and patterns. Two conditions should be remembered by the American manufacturer—the greater rainfall and dampness in that country, and the unwillingness of the English—both men and women—to wear rubber overshoes. The American shoe for English trade, therefore, should be able to resist moisture and should have a heavier sole.

A Stove That "Makes Good"

Baking proves the quality of a stove. But every stove doesn't pass the test. No stove bakes bread, pies, cakes—everything that's bakable—quite as well as the New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove.

Besides, the "New Perfection" stove makes the kitchen a cool and pleasant place in which to do the baking. Do the family cooking; broil the steak; prepare the meals—every separate item of domestic work done over the flame of the



NEW PERFECTION

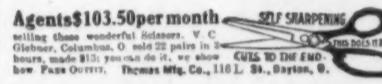
Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove



adds to your satisfaction because it's all done so quickly and so well. The "New Perfection" surpasses the performance of any other stove. Its quick heat saves moments; its cleanliness saves labor; its fuel economy saves expense; its new principle of blue flame combustion saves you physical discomfort. No other kitchen appliance will take the place of the "New Perfection" oil stove. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

The **Rayo LAMP** Just such a lamp as you've been looking for. Made with artistic simplicity and fine proportions. Beautifully nickelated; hence easily cleaned. Very handy to fill and trim. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)



\$60,000 Value Given Away
THE RACYCLE has $\frac{3}{4}$ less pressure selling these wonderful RACYCLES. V. C. Gleiber, Columbus, O. sold 22 pairs in 2 hours, made \$120 you can do it, we show **GUIDE TO THE END**. Send Post Card. Thomas Mfg. Co., 1161 S. Dayton, O.



"LAND" is a magazine that tells how YOU can make money in New York real estate. How YOU can start with \$10 and secure a piece of land that will multiply in value many times. It gives interesting facts about the wealth that is being made in New York real estate and tells how YOU can share in it. Send me your name, address and occupation on a postal card, and I will send you "LAND" FREE for six months.

W. M. OSTRANDER, Suite 429,
437 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS
Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label. Get "Improved," no tacks required.
Wood Rollers **Tin Rollers**

The only pipe from which nicotine can be extracted completely. Saliva meeting smoke causes nicotine in ANY pipe stem; with our pipe, simply take out spiral, wipe and replace. No dirty, tedious stick, straw or string cleaning. Save yourself that rank smell and enjoy cool, clean, healthful smoking. Finest briar. \$1.00 Postpaid
The "ELNA" Pipe Co., Dept. B, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

\$49 3 to 5 H.P. Little Giant
GASOLINE MOTORS
Reliable, Reversible, Two Cycle.
Guaranteed for one year.
Simple and easy to operate.
One Catalyst £2 is worth your having. Send 10 cents in stamps for our book entitled "Ignition, Vaporization, Installation and Operation of a Gasoline Motor."
UNITED MFG. CO., DETROIT, MICH.



A DOZEN LAUGHS
with as many smiles on every page will be found in this week's "Judge"
10 cents a copy
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS

THREE HAPPY, WHOLESOME BOOKS AND THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE

HEART THROBS

A Grand Gift Book for All Seasons

This extraordinary volume, containing the cream of contributions from 50,000 people, is full of human feeling, and runs the whole gamut of emotion, from the cradle to the grave. It is a ready reference for those familiar gems of sentiment which are constantly recurring to us during the ordinary routine of life.

Price \$1.50 at all book stores or of the publishers
(Postage paid to any address)

A ROMANCE OF ARLINGTON HOUSE

By Sarah A. Reed

Is the kind of a book that delights a real lover of romance. A lavended love story with associations of Arlington House of Old Virginia, in the days of Lafayette, on his last visit to America, giving vivid scenes of the hospitality of the national capital, and courtship in the early days.

Price \$1.00 at all book stores or of the publishers
(Postage paid to any address)

THE HAPPY HABIT

Nothing since Mr. Marvel's "Reveries of a Bachelor" has so struck the chords of honest sentiment as Joe Chapple's cheery philosophy and reflections on the courage, enterprise and patriotism of the people of this great nation. The "scattered leaves" of ten years' work as a magazine editor. It is indeed a pleasure book of unstudied optimism.

Price \$1.50 at all book stores or of the publishers
(Postage paid to any address)

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE

Dealing with great national subjects each month—special articles by Secy. Taft, Speaker Cannon, Senator Allison, and many others prominent in National life and the counsels of the government, as well as a superb fiction department, the latest American authors.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL OFFER

One year's subscription to THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE, and either one of these books, postpaid, \$2.00.
All three of the above volumes postpaid, and one year's subscription to THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE, \$4.00.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE, 944 Dorchester Ave., Boston, Mass.

Making Money in Mining.

THE COPPER situation remains much the same. The fact that local consumers are purchasing more copper, if anything, is encouraging. Whenever there is a fall in price the buying is brisk—a good symptom. The decision of China to suspend the coinage of copper has not had the disastrous effects predicted by so many of the foreign copper experts. Had not the market been unusually sensitive, the suspension would hardly have been noticed. One of the axioms of political economy is that a decrease in price means an increase in demand. The present cheapness of copper has resulted in an increase of its use in products from which it has been shut out because of its price. No important advance in the copper world is looked for until the general business situation improves.

L. S., Wisconsin: I do not advise it. It is highly speculative.

B., Pittsburgh, Pa.: I think it is a fair speculation and nothing more.

R., Iron River, Wis.: I asked for a report but have not received it, and am unfavorably impressed.

G., East Aurora, N. Y.: No such purchase can be regarded as in the "investment" class because from its very nature it must be speculative.

M., Omaha, Neb.: I do not recommend the purchase. I have endeavored to obtain information concerning the property, but my letters have not been answered.

M. W., Brooklyn, N. Y.: 1. I do not regard them with the greatest favor and they offer a proposition which has not the highest endorsement. 2. I do not regard the plan you mention as a good one.

M., Skaneateles, N. Y.: I believe the company was succeeded by another of a similar name, which for a time did a little development work and then allowed the mines to remain idle. I question whether the stock has much value.

A., Chicago: The shares are not traded in on any of our exchanges, and the price you quote looks excessive because I am told that the mine has not yet developed sufficient wealth to justify the figures. I have asked for a report from the company, but have not yet received it.

F., Savannah, Ga.: I do not recommend any of them. You should be very careful to deal only with firms of the highest standing to avoid the risk of loss. I do not say that you would lose your money if you intrusted it to such parties, but a word of caution is always in order.

M., St. Louis, Mo.: It is obvious from the statements made that the company is in need of capital to develop its property, and that therefore the proposition is not an investment, but merely a speculation. The capital is large, considering the price asked for the stock and the fact that the improvements are so limited.

L., Canton, O.: The Winona Gold-Copper Mining Company, with its head office at Denver, has a large number of claims in the Sunlight district of Big Horn County, Wyoming. The capital is \$5,000,000, and the par value of the shares is \$1. It is reported to have been idle for several years. Its value

Underberg
The World's Best
Bitters

Sportmen, Athletes and men about town desiring a true, quick-acting, delicious tonic-restorative, of permanent benefit, find nothing equal to "Underberg" Bitters. It is positively unvarying in quality—famous for over 60 years. Creates a healthy appetite, and promotes digestion. In the camp, traveling, at home, at the club, wherever you are you'll find it invaluable.

Enjoyable as a Cocktail and Better for You

Over 7,000,000 bottles imported to the United States
Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants, or by the bottle at Wine Merchants and Grocers,
Booklet free.

Bottled only by H. Underberg Albrecht, Rheinberg, Germany
LUYTIES BROTHERS, 204 William Street, New York, Sole Agents

must therefore depend upon the energy with which the work of development is continued and the quality and quantity of the ore.

H., Evansville, Ind.: The Giant Ledge Golden Copper Company was organized in 1901, with a capital of \$1,000,000, shares \$1 par. It has 30 claims in San Bernardino, Cal., on which moderate amount of work has been done. The management is considered good, but the value of the property has not yet been fully established.

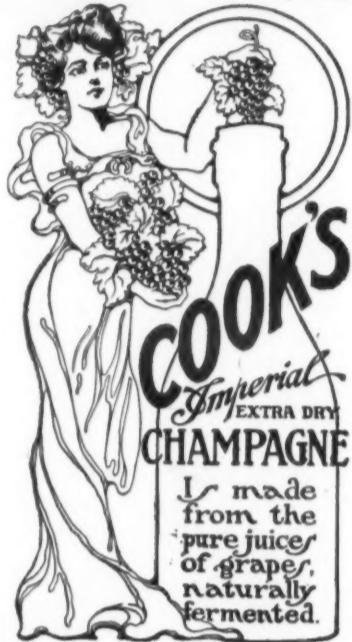
F., St. Louis, Mo.: The Twentieth Century Gold Mining Co., if that is the one to which you refer, has copper claims in Arizona, gold-bearing lands in California and some in Ontario. It paid dividends, but not from earnings, and has been reorganized. It will require considerable capital to develop its properties.

W., Johnstown, N. Y.: The Douglas Copper Company has a large property in Sonora, Mexico, with a capital of \$3,000,000, par value \$5, and a bonded indebtedness of \$600,000. Just before the decline in copper the installation of a smelter was being pushed. The property has considerable value, but seems over-capitalized. It is not a dividend-payer and I cannot give you the value of the stock.

NEW YORK, May 7th, 1908. ROSCOE.

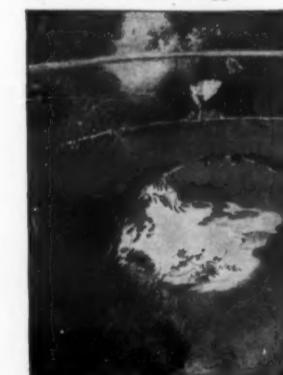
TOO WEAK A WORD.

Bill Nye used to tell this story of a Frenchman who was visiting in America. After opening his mail one morning he wore so gloomy an expression that his hostess asked him if he was ill. "No, no," he replied sadly; "but I am dissatisfied. My father is dead."—Lippincott's.



Don't fail to read the great series of railroad articles now running in "Leslie's Weekly."

By James Montgomery Flagg



Copyright, 1907, by Judge Co.

ANOTHER BRIDGE SCANDAL

Photogravure in sepia, 14 x 19
75 cents

Quality Pictures

By James Montgomery Flagg



Copyright, 1906, by Judge Co.

HOLDING HANDS

Photogravure in sepia, 14 x 19
75 cents

Send 8 cents for our illustrated catalogue of beautiful prints : : :

JUDGE COMPANY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York

May 14, 1908

LESLIE'S WEEKLY ADVERTISER

479

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

THE LATEST tombstone in the assessment-insurance cemetery is that to the memory of the Mutual Reserve, which laid the foundation of its ruin by its original assessment plan. I regret that I cannot say that it passed away peacefully. Its death-knell was sounded at its birth, for almost its first words were that it was going to sell life insurance at half the usual rate. Attracted by this startling declaration, many flocked to it, and the association seemed to wax strong. But its growth was not of the healthy kind. Slowly but surely the death rate increased and the assessments accordingly, until the burden was more than the surviving members could stand. Before the end actually came, many had wisely withdrawn and taken out policies in old-line companies. Somehow the public fails to realize the fact that in life insurance, as well as in other fields, a man reaps what he sows. If a man seeks to provide for his family by sowing cheap assessment seeds, he has only himself to blame if he does not like the harvest. There is no uncertainty about the harvest when one takes out a policy in an old-line company. Good

LIQUEUR
PÈRES
CHARTREUX



Known as Chartreuse
—Green and Yellow—

The
Highest Grade
After-Dinner
Liqueur

The only cordial made by the Carthusian Monks, who have securely guarded the secret of its manufacture for hundreds of years and who alone possess a knowledge of the elements of this delicious nectar.

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafes, Bätscher & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Sole Agents for United States.

Have You Read
"Judge" Lately?

Try the current number, for instance. There are color cartoons and drawings in black and white by Grant Hamilton, Emil Flohr, "Zim," A. B. Walker, Art Young, and Will Crawford; stories, poems, and anecdotes by such contributors as John Kendrick Bangs, Carolyn Wells, Tom Masson, W. J. Lampson, F. P. Pitzer, A. B. Lewis, Ed Mott, Burges Johnson, W. D. Nesbit, and Ellis O. Jones. But the important fact is this—that twenty-one artists in all are contributors of pictures to this number, while over forty writers have supplied the jovial text. More than sixty contributors, and yet this is not a special number. It is what we are doing every week. No other humorous paper in this country or in Great Britain contains in a single issue the work of so many different contributors. The result is originality and freshness culled from no single section; it is the humor of a whole nation. There is unequalled variety, and variety is spice. You are missing the spice of your life if you miss *Judge*.

FACTS

bread. The 3 1-2 per cent of alcohol it contains is itself an aid to digestion, while the Bohemian hops used are an appetizer, and the bountiful amount of extract—obtained from the finest barley malt—is the food.

Miller High Life, Milwaukee's leading beer,

is as much a food as



Miller HIGH LIFE

Milwaukee's Leading Bottle BEER

after being thoroughly filtered, is forwarded through a special pipe line into glass storage vaults in the bottling establishment, from whence it is filled into bottles by an automatic device, thus avoiding the loss of carbonated gas, and never being touched by human hands. It appeals exactly to the cultured taste of the beer connoisseur. Ask for it.

MILWAUKEE

LOFTIS SYSTEM Diamonds on Credit

YOU CAN EASILY OWN A DIAMOND OR WATCH, or present one as a gift to some loved one. Send for our beautiful descriptive catalog. When you select the diamond send us your approval. If you like it, we will send one-fifth on delivery, balance in equal monthly payments. As a good investment THE OLD RELIABLE ORIGINAL DIAMOND AND WATCH CREDIT HOUSE, increases in value 10 to 30% annually. Catalogue free. Write today. Do it now.

Have You Seen the
TEDDY BEARS
in This Week's JUDGE?



LESLIE'S WEEKLY

IS SOLD

But Not Kept Unsold

By All Newsdealers

One Hundred and Fifty House Plans

For



\$1.00

PALLISER'S UP-TO-DATE HOUSE PLANS

By GEORGE A. PALLISER.

WE have just published a new book, with above title, containing 150 up-to-date plans of houses, costing from \$500 to \$18,000, which anyone thinking of building a house should have if they wish to save money and also get the latest and best ideas of a practical architect and eminent designer and writer on common-sense, practical and convenient dwelling houses for industrial Americans, homes for co-operative builders, investors and everybody desiring to build, own or live in Model Homes of low and medium cost. These plans are not old plans, but every one is up-to-date, and if you are thinking of building a house you will save many times the cost of this book by getting it and studying up the designs. We are certain you will find something in it which will suit you. It also gives prices of working plans at about one-half the regular prices, and many hints and helps to all who desire to build. 160 large octavo pages. Price, paper cover, \$1.00; bound in cloth, \$1.50. Sent by mail, postpaid, to any address on receipt of price.

Address all orders with remittances to

JUDGE COMPANY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York

Remit by money order or check---don't send currency.

Hessey

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES for CHILDREN are BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. 25c a box.

THE MEAN THING.

She—"The 'Merry Widow' hats won't last long."

He—"I don't know about that. When a fashion becomes a blamed nuisance, certain women always cling to it as long as possible."—*Exchange*.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for the children. 25c a bottle.

MAY 13, 1908
May 14, 1908

CASE - HARDENED!

The Caddy (as the colonel misses the ball for the sixth time)—“Go on, mister. Say it. Don’t mind me. I’ve been in the business for three years now.”—*The Sketch*.

White Rock

“The World’s Best Table Water”

The Hit of the Hour. “Richard’s Poor Almanack,” beautifully bound and illustrated humorous book, sent for 10c. Address White Rock, Flatiron Building, N. Y.



The Man Who Owns a Mechanical Cleaning Wagon Makes Money.

\$3000.00 CAN BE MADE

This year, next year and the year thereafter, cleaning houses by our patented machinery, by energetic, competent men, with a capital of \$2500.00 and upwards. Over 300 operators in as many towns in the United States. We make the most efficient stationary systems for residences, hotels, office buildings, etc. We own the patents and are prosecuting all infringers. Write for catalog.

General Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Company
Dept. A, 4455 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

YOUNG MAN!

Take the advice of JUDGE and give HER this picture some night instead of a box of candy

:: Costs no more ::
Only 50 cents postpaid



Copyright, 1907, by Judge Co.

12 x 16

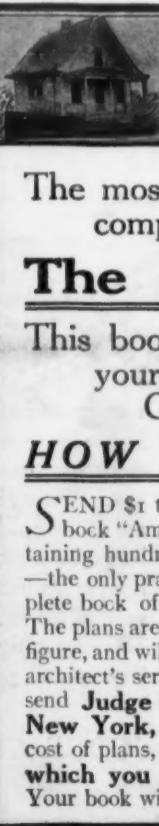
HER MASTER'S VOICE

By James Montgomery Flagg

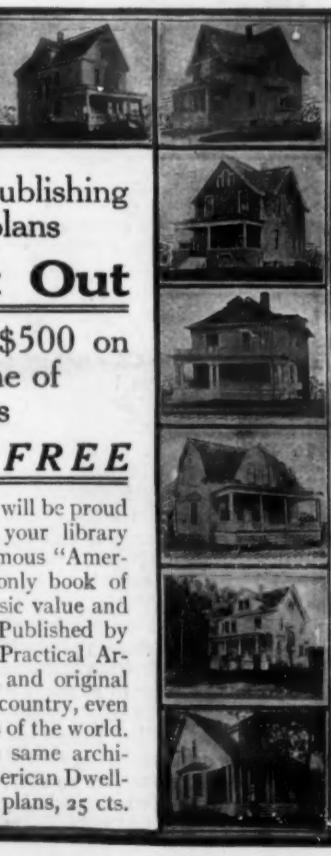
Address Picture Department
JUDGE COMPANY

225 Fifth Avenue

New York City



BEFORE YOU BUILD YOUR NEW HOME
SEND FOR THIS BEAUTIFUL \$1 BOOK FREE



The most liberal offer ever made by a publishing company for an Architect’s book of plans

The 1908 Edition Just Out

This book will save you from \$100 to \$500 on your new house if you build after one of Glenn Lyle Saxton’s Original Plans

HOW TO GET THE BOOK FREE

SEND \$1 to-day for this beautiful book “American Dwellings,” containing hundreds of beautiful homes—the only practical, useful and complete book of plans ever published. The plans are sold at a very moderate figure, and will save you the cost of an architect’s service. Select your plan, send **JUDGE CO., 225 5th Ave., New York**, a certified check for the cost of plans, after deducting the **\$1 which you paid for the book.** Your book will not cost you one cent,

and it is a gift that you will be proud to make room for on your library table. Send for this famous “American Dwellings”—the only book of plans that has an intrinsic value and will save you money. Published by Glenn L. Saxton, The Practical Architect, whose beautiful and original houses are built in every country, even in the most remote parts of the world. We have for sale by the same architect, Supplement to “American Dwellings,” containing house plans, 25 cts.

APENTA
APENTA
Best
Natural
Aperient Water
For Habitual and Obstinate Constipation

Why Evans’?

Reasons:

Best Malt and Hops.
Mountain Spring Water.
Matured in the Wood.
Brewery Bottling.

Results:

Ale in Perfection.
Ripe, Mellow.
Brilliant and Sparkling.
A Natural Product.

In “Splits” if desired
At all Clubs, Cafes, Restaurants, Hotels and Dealer.



HAVE YOU READ
OUR
VACATION BOOK?
“Mountain and
Lake Resorts”
It will tell you how to get the best out of your Summer vacation, where to go, how to go, and the best place to stay.
This beautiful book of 112 pages is fully illustrated, gives description of the various resorts, list of hotels, rates, railroad fares, etc.
Send 10c. in stamps and a copy will be mailed to you.
GEORGE A. CULLEN
Gen. Pass Agent, Lackawanna Railroad, Dept. 20, 90 West St., New York City
Lackawanna Railroad

I. W.
HARPER
KENTUCKY
WHISKEY
for Gentlemen
who cherish
Quality.

CHALFONTE

is a new Fireproof Building of the best type, located

ON THE BOARDWALK

ATLANTIC CITY

New Jersey

BETWEEN THE PIERS

THE LEEDS COMPANY

Solicits your patronage and invites you to write for Illustrated Folder and Rates

Chalfonte is Always Open

LIBRARY OF
Two Copies
MAY 2
Jan 1
CLASS
158
DOD